The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,023—New Series

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... „ 4 „ „
Third do. ..... „ 2½ „ „
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

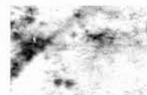
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coconada, Masulipatam, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1881 at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 8th January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

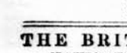
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 350	„ 145

(Including Wines. Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

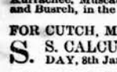
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Eubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	
Wistow Hall	T. Collin..	2,700	400..	about 5th Jan.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400..	„ 19th „
Speke Hall	Brand ...	1,731	...	„ 29th „
Brankome Hall	R. Collin..	2,100	300..	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 23, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nom'l.	
s.s. BRITANNIA ..R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....	6th Feb.
s.s. HISPANIA ....James Laird..	3300	400	....	5th March
s.s. ROMANIA	3300	400	....	9th April
s.s. MACEDONIA..Thos. Martin..	2717	180	....	23rd do.

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES DIRECT.

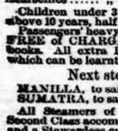
Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nom'l.	
s.s. ASSYRIA ....J. Campbell..	1623	424	....	5th Jan.
s.s. OLYMPIA ....John Lang	2050	424	....	19th Jan.
s.s. GALATEA ....S. Puddicombe	2044	360	....	16th Feb.
s.s. INDIA ....Geo. H. Read	2289	500	....	12th Mar.
s.s. ITALIA ....Thos. G. Knox.	2215	424	....	9th April

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.



THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	
s.s. VORWAERTS,	G. Marussig,	5th Jan. 1881.
s.s. MARS	F. Colombo,	5th Feb. 1881.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ... ... (via Port Said)	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	235 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	210 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 7th, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ANCONA	3024	600	R. G. Stead	8th Jan.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KHIVA	2939	450	T. Alderton	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	950	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. HAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze....	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmonds ..	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3164	700	W. Barratt	17th „
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2735	450	G. W. Brady	19th „
— MALWA	2939	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews..	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze....	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th „
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2393	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival :—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ...	„ 1,000	„ 1,200
To Southampton and back	„ 1,050	„ 1,250

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

S. S. PERIM.

THIS steamer is now DISCHARGING in PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied with DELIVERY ORDERS, to the undersigned for countersignature, and take PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused. No claim for damage, &c., will be entertained unless preferred before steamer's departure.

JAMES MAKINTOSH & Co.,
3rd January, 1881. As Agents for Captain Scott.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware, &c., at Meadow Street, No 41, on the first floor of our auction room.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the property of Mr. W. P. Stewart. Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land measuring about 665 square yards with the building standing thereon known as No. 5, Apollo Street.

The ground rent of the above property is Rs. 20-1-4.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Grants Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, &c., the property of H. George, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner dessert and tea services, best platedware, such as vegetable dishes, cruet-stand and pickle-stand, butter-pot, salver, a set of spoons and forks for 6 persons, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as a dining table, side-board, whatnots, mallet pattern chairs, handsome circular, pier, card and writing tables, easy, folding and reclining chairs, conversation sofas, rich table ornaments, Madras pattern double cot, washing and dressing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOPF'S SOUPS & VEGETABLES.

(Regular shipments now coming forward.)

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
Consolidated Pea Soup, per doz. tins...	1 8
Consolidated Erbswurst „ ...	1 8
Consolidated Hotch-Potch „ ...	3 0
Consolidated Scotch Broth „ ...	3 0
Compressed Vegetables „ ...	1 8
Concentrated Beef Tea, per tin	1 8
Kopf's Essence of Beef „	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

"DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it.

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior.' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut, for Pipes	Rs. 1 4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Longcut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 PER BOTTLE CASH,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. / Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

WEDNESDAY, 5th JANUARY,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD!
FROM A NEW POINT OF HUE.
HARLEQUINADE.

Harlequin ..	..	.. MONS. ALLANIO.
Columbine..	..	.. MISS CLARA HUTCHINSON.
Pantaloon ..	..	.. SIGNOR CORVELLI.
Clown ..	..	.. MR. JOHN TURNER.

PRECEDED BY
THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 11th JANUARY,
EARLY PERFORMANCE
OF THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD!

CHILDREN HALF PRICE
Excepting back seats.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FREE.

Principals of such institutions are requested to apply for passes, stating number of Children, to Mr. Norville at the Theatre.

Doors open at 5 p.m. Performance begins at 6 precisely.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the GROUND-FLOOR of a upperstoried bungalow in Chowpatty, consisting of one drawing, dining and two bed rooms and two bath rooms, stables and kitchen ; entrance separate. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 28, Meadow St., Fort.

WANTED a furnished BUNGALOW, either at Malabar Hill, Khumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 28, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 4th instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 138th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

THE undersigned has OPENED an AGENCY in Bombay ; and will receive Indents for all kinds of Continental Goods. Indents carefully and promptly executed. Samples for inspection at 30, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

W. H. NEBEL.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY
IS
DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA,

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In tins—¼ lb. As. 12 ; ½ lb. Re. 1-8 ; 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & Co,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET

The Bungalow on Chowpatty near the sea, rent Rs. 110. The Bungalow in Girgaum near the Tramway, rent Rs. 70.

From 1st February, a commodious ground-floor of a Bungalow in Mazagon, rent Rs. 15.

The Bungalow in Nowsil Lane, rent Rs. 150.

Three Bungalows in Mazagon, rent Rs. 50, 50 and 50.

The Bungalow in Grant Road, rent Rs. 75.

The Bungalow in Nowsil Tank Road, rent Rs. 70.

Three Bungalows in Khetwady, rent Rs. 65, 60 and 55.

Thirteen Bungalows at Malabar Hill, rent Rs. 300 to 75.

Two Bungalows at Cumballa Hill, rent Rs. 150 and 350.

Four Bungalows at Breach Candy, rent Rs. 200 to 300.

One Bungalow in Colaba, rent Rs. 80 and 150.

The Bungalow in Canatecpoora, rent Rs. 50.

Residences, Offices in Fort, rent Rs. 200 to 30.

Apply to B. SAKARAMJEE & Co., House and Estate Agents, 33, Meadow Street.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s, per rupee.

Goods, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stock in India at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Packages of any size or shape shipped to England and elsewhere at lowest rates of freight.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency business conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

IMPORTANT—ECONOMICAL.
M. PHILLIPS & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
NEAR R. C. CATHEDRAL, No. 2, BHOLESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY,

BEG respectfully to inform the PUBLIC that they have commenced BUSINESS and solicit kind patronage, specially of Medical Gentlemen.

Prescriptions are carefully DISPENSED with the purest drugs and chemicals under the personal superintendence of an able assistant who has had 19 years' experience and practical knowledge, specially (lately) about 11 years' experience in the business at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay, who have awarded him a satisfactory certificate.

A choice and exquisite selection of the purest and fresh Patent Medicines, Medical Comforts, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Invalids', Infants' Food, &c., &c., will always be kept on hand. As also their own most useful preparation such as Chemical Food, Easton's Syrup (carefully prepared according to their original Formula) all sorts of Tooth Powder, White, Red, Cantharidine, Hair Oil, Pomades, Lime Juice and Glycerine, Lavender Water, &c., &c., delicately perfumed, Pepsine Wine, Essences, Peppermint, Ginger, Venilia, &c., &c., accurately prepared.

Local as well as mofussil orders will be promptly executed.

Local prescriptions from any distance sent by Post will be dispensed and forwarded without loss of time on clear address with its original prescription *free of cooly hire.*

Repetition may be asked on 1 anna Post Card giving the No. of the registered prescription, which will be forwarded with punctuality.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

Charges are very moderate than any other dispensing Chemists of Bombay.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18 Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass .....Rs.	140
In a Hunting Case..... „	150
In a Half Hunting Case ..... „	170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

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CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
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METALLIC TAPES,
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WATER COLOURS, In Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS,
TRACING PAPER AND CLOTH,
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES,
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS,
OIL COLOURS, In Collapsible Tubes,
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS,
PAPER, MILLBOARDS, PANELS,
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES,
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND.
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEYS.

THE undersigned have been entrusted with the Agency for this FINE OLD SPIRIT by its proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE, Edinburgh. It is beyond question, one of the finest and richest blends of Scotch Whiskey ever allowed to pass into commerce, possessing in perfection the mellowness and fragrance of a Whiskey well stricken in years, and at the same time carefully preserved in the wood. The present consignment is a small one, but will be followed regularly by others as the demand may require.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

COATS.

	Rs. a.
Black Alpaca	from 2 15 each
Coloured Alpaca	„ 4 14 „
Black Serge	„ 4 12 „
Fancy Cashmere	„ 5 15 „
Diagonals	„ 12 12 „
Alpaca Overcoats	„ 11 8 „
Dress (black superfine cloth)	„ 11 14 „

WAISTCOATS.

Black Cloth	from 3 8 „
White Marsala (single-breasted) ..	„ 1 8 „
„ „ (double „) ..	„ 1 12 „

TROWSERS.

Cashmere	from 4 4 pr yd
Black (superfine cloth)	„ 7 14 „
White Duck	„ 0 14 „

SUITS.

Blue Serge Coat and Trowsers ..	from 9 4 suit
Blue Serge Coat, Trowsers, and Vest ..	„ 11 14 „
Figured Diagonal Coat, Trowsers, and Vest	„ 24 8 „

MATERIALS IN GREAT QUANTITIES.

Trowserings	from 1 6 pr yd
Black Serge	„ 1 6 „
Blue	„ 1 2 „
Ulster Cloths (double width)	„ 2 14 „
Coatings	„ 2 2 „
Flannel Sleeping Suits	„ 2 12 suit
Oxford	„ 1 12 „

UMBRELLAS.

Alpaca	from 2 12 each
Silk	„ 3 12 „

SHIRTS AND UNDER VESTS.

	Rs. a.
Flannel Colored Shirts	from 4 12 each
Oxford Cloth	„ 0 11 „
Regatta	„ 1 15 „
Longcloth	„ 2 4 „
„ extra quality	„ 3 4 „
Linen Cuffs and Fronts	„ 1 2 „
Vests (under)	„ 3 4 „

HOSIERY IN ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

Braces	from 0 11 pr pr.
„ Extra quality	„ 1 4 „
Linen Collars, (Shakespeare)	„ 3 6 doz
Cuffs	„ 0 9 pr pr.

HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats	from 1 14 each
Hard Felt, all shapes	„ 0 0 „
Soft	„ 3 4 „
Pith Helmets	„ 2 8 „
Helmets, Townsend Patent	„ 5 12 „
„ Round Brimmed	„ 4 15 „
Terai Hats	„ 6 4 „
Silk, Tall	„ 8 8 „

BOOTS.

Calf Spring Side	from 5 8 pr pr.
Kid Walking	„ 8 12 „
Dress (Patent front)	„ 8 12 „
Canvas Boots	„ 2 15 „

SHOES.

Calf	from 2 15 pr pr.
Kid Walking	„ 5 8 „

CANVAS SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

WASHING TIES, AND GREAT VARIETIES OF SILK SCARVES, BOWS, &c., &c.

BOYS CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, COLLARS, &c., IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS.

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ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS—SEASON 1881.

DRESS AND FANCY

SILKS, SATINS, DAMASSIES.
PLUSHES, VELVETS, VELVET-CORDS.
CASHMERES, VICUNAS, SERGES.
GRENADINES, MUSLINS, NETS.
JERSEYS AND JERSEY CLOTH.
FOULARDINES, POMPADOURS, CAMBRICS.
PLAIN CAMBRICS AND SATEENS.
GALATEAS, ATTALEAS, PRINTS.
WHITE, SCARLET, AND GAUZE FLANNELS.
WHITE KAMA-KAMA AND BRILLIANT.
SHAWLS, SUN-SHADES, UMBRELLAS.
WHITE AND CREAM LACES.
SILK RIBBONS AND RIBBON VELVETS.
KID GLOVES AND SILK GLOVES.
CAMBRIC AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, AND BUTTONS.

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DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
REPPS, TABLECOVERS, CRETONNES.
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UTRECHT AND COTTON VELVETS.
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WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD ALBERT SASSOON and Mr. AARON MOSES GUBBAY have been ADMITTED Partners in our Firms in India, China, and England from THIS DAY.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1881.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1881.

THE resumption of business to-day after the holidays has not been marked by any very great activity. Transactions in exports are on a liberal scale for the time of year, but imports are as dull as ever.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 3,72,946
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,, 1,85,085
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 2,84,265
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 24,500
Loans	Dec.	,, 4,47,171
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 11,35,782
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,, 2,24,086
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 13,87,949

It is, of course, impossible to say how far the holidays may have influenced these movements, and the return to that extent is accordingly wanting as an index to the actual state of the market. The fact, however, of the Cash Balance still showing a considerable increase is sufficient to show that funds are ahead of trade requirements, and it may be taken now as pretty certain that rates of discount will not take an upward movement until the Cotton trade assumes larger proportions, which cannot be for some weeks yet.

EXCHANGE.—The decline of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London which has taken place during the holidays, coupled with weak advices from Calcutta, has imparted a downward tendency to the market. We opened on the basis of 1s. 7 11-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 31-32d. for 3 months' Credits, but as the day wore on buyers showed increased anxiety to secure bills, and a further decline of 1-32d. has been established, the tone at the close being easy at the following rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 21-32d.	per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 3-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Francs, ,,	2f. 10½c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The quotations from London of yesterday's date are :—Consols 99¾, French Rentes 119¾, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83½, 4½ per cent. 89¾. Here we opened firm at Rs. 100¾ for Fours and Rs. 100¾ for Fours-and-a-half, and business was done at these figures, but a quieter feeling was apparent at the close, and buyers held for ¼ less. The sterling 3½ per cent. Loan is quoted in London at 104½, a decline of ¼.

SHARES.—The market having been closed since the 24th ultimo, brokers have been to a great extent occupied in squaring up arrears of work, so that no great extent of new business has been done. The transactions reported, however, have nearly all shown a tendency in sellers' favour, and the tone of the market has been decidedly firm. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 740. Land Companies show no change. In Press shares we note a decline of Rs. 20 in Dhollera and Sind, but Mofussils are Rs. 10 and Colabas Rs. 20 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally stronger, although it is difficult to say why, as Cotton has been hardening of late, while goods and yarns have not improved in proportion. We note a rise of Rs. 75 in Albert, Rs. 45 in Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in other concerns. Bombay Ice Company shares are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per share higher.

COTTON.—As was generally expected, the Liverpool market yesterday opened firm, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Americans are quoted 1-16d. higher, but Surats come unchanged on the spot, although private messages quote them partially 1-16d. higher, to arrive. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands at 11 15-16 cents, March shipment at 12·33 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Three days' receipts	44,000	55,000	48,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,387,000	3,218,000	2,754,000

A considerable amount of buying has been going on here during the holidays at hardening rates, and to-day the market has been very firm, and a large business would have resulted had sellers been willing to go on. As it is, the transactions for export sum up about 1,500 bales, consisting of Broach for March delivery at Rs. 242 to Rs. 243½, and for January at Rs. 250, F. G. F. Julgaum at Rs. 215 to Rs. 216, and Bhownugger at Rs. 222 for May. Arrivals are increasing slightly, but the improvement in this respect will be more marked in the course of another fortnight, as supplies of Omra will by that time be assuming larger proportions. Of this growth the quality is now beginning to improve somewhat, but Hingunghaut is no better than it was, if it is not actually falling off. We call closing rates :—

Good Hingunghaut, Jan. delivery	Rs.	242	per candy.
Good Omra, Jan ,,	,,	223	,,
F. G. F. ,, ,,	,,	217	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	,,	210	,,
Good Broach, ,, March	,,	243	,,
Good Bhownugger, April	,,	222	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm, with a considerable business doing at about previous rates, say about Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 for ready and Rs. 6-3 for May. Rapeseed is steadier at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. for new Guzerat, Aprildelivery.

WHEAT meets an active demand at Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy for Soft White ready, and Rs. 28½ to Rs. 29 for May delivery.

FREIGHTS are quiet but very steady. For Liverpool 35s. is the current rate, and Mediterranean figures are unchanged. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for Marseilles, March loading, at 43s. 9d. per ton, payable here.

PIECEGOODS.—Although the Manchester market is reported strong by Reuter, there is no quotable improvement to notice here. In the bazaar the off-take continues remarkably light, and there is no improvement in prices, nor do dealers show any desire to operate for future delivery.

COALS on the spot are dull. The re-sale is reported of a cargo of Cardiff per Brambleteye at Rs. 16-4, and of Laird's per Alexander Yeats at Rs. 15-12, both in harbour. For distant shipment, however, there are still buyers, but no sellers at as. 8 over these figures.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 31st December as compared with the statement issued on the 24th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 24. Rs.	Dec. 31. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,97,605	30,24,659
Do. do. at Branches	7,68,716	5,83,631
Other Deposits	2,64,05,775	2,66,90,040
Post Bills	18,874	23,554
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,29,317	4,13,488
	4,33,20,287	4,29,35,372
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,81,773	78,06,273
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	9,97,571	10,06,357
Loans, on Security of do.	64,92,860	60,45,686
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,199	7,091
Bills Discounted	1,02,70,179	91,34,397
Stamps	3,033	3,030
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,44,874	
Amount applied in reduction	2,15,000	
	3,29,874	3,29,874
Cash Balances with Correspondents	16,82,397	14,58,311
Cash and Currency Notes	1,57,56,401	1,71,44,350
Cash and Currency Notes	4,33,20,287	4,29,35,372

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th Dec. 1880.

Open, 441 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	58,316	0	0
Merchandise	1,00,269	0	0
Telegraph	602	0	0
Other Receipts	6,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,65,187	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1879. Open, 441 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,716	0	0
Merchandise	77,275	0	0
Telegraph	132	0	0
Other Receipts	22,824	0	0
Total Rs.	1,52,247	0	0
Increase Rs.	12,940	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cyprus, 1,497 tons, Captain A. B. Sayer, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain R. Green, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo.

THE barque Cyprus, 916 tons, Captain W. Peterson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Liverpool (18th Aug.), with a cargo of 1,480 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain G. H. Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (3rd Dec.) with a cargo of 2,318 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialha, 494 tons, Captain H. M. Tanzell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. G. Roper, and 40 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, 2,137 tons, Captain G. Cates, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Calcutta, via Madras and Galle, with the following cargo :—From Calcutta.—465 bales jute, 130 bales cotton, and 201 packages tea. From Galle.—7 packages piece-goods, 1 case books, 2 boxes gold, 2 boxes gold coins, and 1 package goods.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day by the Austro Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Co's s. s. Vorwaerts, Capt. G. Marussig :—For Trieste—Mr. F. Heyer, Capt. C. H. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Bittersmann, Mr. and Miss Chlupsa, Mr. A. Hiller, Miss C. Zubisch, Miss T. Dick, Miss A. Bittersmann, and Mr. T. Groll. For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. L. Weiss. For Aden—Two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Australia (s)	Cates	Calcutta, Dec. 21.
	Oorun (s)	Ringheim	Mandvee, Jan. 1.
	Cyprus	Peterson	Liverpool, Aug. 8.
	Sheikh (s)	Robson	Cardiff, Dec. 3.
	Khiva (s)	Alderton	London, Dec. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
4	Brima (s)	Egenes	Elephant Point.
	Puttialha (s)	Tanzell	Persian Gulf.
	Chupra (s)	Sayer	Galle.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Green	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Linhope, to Liverpool.
Steamer Enchantress, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Louis H, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Ancona, to Southampton.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—3,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, P Chrystal and Co ; 1929 cwts wheat, Dewjee Premjee ; 88 bales hemp, Bhugwan Vithuldass ; 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 70 bales wool, Goverdhundass Bhugwandass ; 63 bales wool, Heerjee Govindjee ; 7 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee ; 6 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 80 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 20 bales wool, M S Gubbay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy ; 47 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 53 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 38 packages cloves stems, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 50 bales rags and 9 bales hemp, Nathoo Soondercjee ; 305 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co ; 30 bales wool, Damoder Khimjee.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

Rydal Hall (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Thakersey Dewjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Athens (s)—2,300 cwts wheat, 6,025 cwts nigerseed and 3,999 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Peraz ; 153 cwts sandalwood, John Campbell and Co ; 25 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey.

Inchclutha (s)—6 bales carpets, Cursondass Hurgovandass ; 187 packages cloves, Mecrolly Soomar.

Ancona (s)—800 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 165 cwts horns, Ladukbhoy Dattoo ; 47 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 6½ cwts fishmaws, Khakeebhoy Padomsey ; 38 cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hasom ; 172 bales hides and skins, E Latham and Co ; 229 bales cotton, 44 bales skins, 33 packages cardamoms, 30 packages cinchona, 1,350 packages coffee, 12 bales senna, 41 packages tea, 12 bales hides, 42 packages coir yarn, and 90 packages cinchona bark, P and O S N Co ; 66 cwts horns, Fazul Mahamed Dana ; 62 cwts horns, Mahamed Laljee ; 330 cwts myrabolams, Poonia Jewraz ; 21 bales carpets, Hajee Sajoon Laljee ; 2 cwts ivory, Mahamed Haice Adamjee ; 42 cases oilbanum, and 6 cases fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 5 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahamed ; 87 cwts horns, Sulliman Hassom ; 14 bales skins, Khan Mahomed Nensey ; 35 cwts horns, Abdoola Tarmahamed ; 166 cases oilbanum, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 69 cases oilbanum, Allana Munjee ; 8 cases cardamoms, Dwarkadass Mooljee ; 18 cases cardamoms, Laljee Soonjee ; 2 pieces ivory, Ally Merally.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thesally (s)—13,500 cwts linseed, 300 cwtsweedseed, 500 cwts poppyseed and 2,499 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Varwaerts (s)—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, L Singer and Co.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Teheran s—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co ; 1,140 cwts wheat, Thakersey Dewraz ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Teheran (s)—193 bales cotton, 21 bales blue cloth, 1,312 bags cotton and 80 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

Czar (s)—1,700 cwts wheat, 366 cwts groundnuts, and 12,073 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria (s)—3,999 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 750 cwts gingellyseed, Ghella Bharmull.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

Enchantress (s) 3,199 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SMYRNA.

Vorwaerts (s)—31½ cwts indigo, Haice Mahamed Allybeg.

FOR BEYROUT.

Vorwaerts (s)—23 packages cocoanuts, Essa Saloom Obedia.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vorwaerts (s)—3 pots rosa oil and 3 boxes silver coins, Essa Saloom Obedia ; 30 boxes silver coins, S A Joseph ; 15 cwts coligen and 2 cwts turmeric, Hajee Mahomed Ebram and Mahomed Jaffer.

FOR SUEZ.

Wistow Hall (s)—5 pots rasa oil, 1 package cardamoms, 15 cwts shemenseed, 12 cwts nuckla, and 4½ cwts nasotur, E L Moolchund.

Vorwaerts (s)—4 dubbers cocoanut oil, Hajee Mahomed ; 4 pots rosa oil and 2 pots coolfa oil, Cumroodin Nuzmoodin.

FOR PORT SAID.

Wistow Hall (s)—7½ cwts almonds and 3½ cwts pistachio E L Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada (s)—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna ; 29 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Handyside, Col., 1st Madras N. I., on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 1.

Baker, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Kandahar.
Leslie, Brigadier Genl., R. A., on duty.
Anderson, Captain, R. A., on duty.
Arnott, Surg. Major, on leave, from Kandahar.

JANUARY 3.

Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Marriott, Captain, 2-11th Regt., on duty.
Bengough, Lieut. Col., 77th Regt., on leave, from Madras.
Carnegy, Brig. Genl., Staff, on duty, from Nuseerabad.
Dixon, Lieut. Col., 8th Madras N. I., on leave, from Saugor.
Flint, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, from Peshawar.
Gatacre, Captain, 77th Regt., on leave.
Hughes, Lieut. Col., 27th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Lundi Kotal.
Ethelston, Captain, 65th Regt., on leave, from Calcutta.
Beadford, Major, R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.
Deshan, Major, R. A., on duty, from Barrackpore.

JANUARY 4.

Pally, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Kandahar.
Mercer, Captain, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from Baklah.
Lloyd, Major, Adjt. Genl. Dept., from leave, from England.
Purvis, Col., R. A., from leave, from England.
Sutton, Major, R. A., to rejoin, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Welling, Surg., on sick leave, to England.
Haliday, Surg. Major, on sick leave, to England.
Jacob, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Baker, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
James, Major, 63rd Regt., on leave to England.
Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Aden.
Belfe, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Keays, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to Mhow.

JANUARY 3.

Saunders, Col., R. H. A., on duty, to Bangalore.
Carnegy, Brigadier Genl., Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 4.

Arnott, Surg. Major, from leave, to Kurrachee.
Nares, Captain, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cole, A. L., Lieut., 23rd Regt., to join, to Chakrata.
Cole. A. F., Lieut., 23rd Regt., to join, to Chakrata.
Purvis, Col., R. A., to join, to Peshawar.
Wheler, 2nd Lieut., 2-17th Foot, to join, to Nussebad.
Armstrong, 2nd Lieut., 22nd Foot, to join, to Allahabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

1. There will be parades for D company at the Byculla sheds at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays until further orders. All members are requested to attend.

2. The regiment will parade for exercise under the Comdt., on Saturday next (the 8th instant) at quarter-to 5 o'clock. Fall in at the Town Hall. Red uniform, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. It is requested that every member who can will be present at the above parade.

By Order, F. STOKES, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R. Corps.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, December 16.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's. Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870.

Lieut. Harold Godfrey Bird has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 14th instant.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, December 17.

5th Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut. Frederick Howard Wingfield Fetherstonhaugh, from the 26th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice C. C. Shaw, promoted. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

12th Lancers, Second Lieut. Antonio Stephen Ralli, from the 16th Lancers, to be Second Lieut., vice S. G. Crosse, promoted. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

14th Hussars, Second Lieut. Hugh Kirk, from the 56th Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice A. J. Howlin, transferred to the 55th Foot. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

18th Hussars, Capt. Thomas Francis Edmund Knox retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

Grenadier Guards, the promotion to the rank of Major (with the rank of Colonel) of Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Lewis Guy Phillips, dated 7th Aug., 1880, is cancelled.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Lewis Guy Phillips to be Major, vice Bt.-Col. E. H. Clive, promoted. Dated 7th Aug., 1880.

4th Foot, Capt. Francis Robert Sandys has retired on half-pay. Dated 1st Jan., 1880.

Capt. John Thomas Acton Drought, from the 50th Foot, to be Capt. vice W. H. B. Little, who exchanges. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

6th Foot, Lieut. John William Stevenson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. E. Scott, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 15th Oct., 1880.

11th Foot, Lieut. Edward C. Edward-Collins resigns his Commission. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

18th Foot, Capt. William Henry Herbert has retired on half-pay. Dated 12th Nov., 1880.

21st Foot, the name of the Lieut. promoted to the rank of Capt. in the Gazette, of 9th Nov., 1880, is Frederick Stovin Chapman, and not as previously stated.

22nd Foot, Supernumerary Capt. Robert Arthur Blane to be Capt., vice W. K. Matterson, seconded from 10th Sept., 1880, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 26th Oct., 1880.

43th Foot, Capt. Henry Lambard retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

54th Foot, Capt. James H. Tarleton has retired on half-pay. Dated 25th Nov., 1880.

Second Lieut. Herbert S. G. Hall has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S. C. Dated 14th Sept., 1880.

57th Foot, Major Henry David Bicknell retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

59th Foot, Capt. William Hunter Buller Little, from the 4th Foot, to be Capt., vice J. T. A. Drought, who exchanges. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

67th Loot, Lieut. (with local and temporary rank) Ernest Carbonaro, from the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to be Second Lieut. vice A. M. Lloyd, promoted. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

72nd Foot, Lieut. Henry P. Gore Langton resigns his Commission. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

75th Foot, Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Richard Wadeson, V.C., having completed five years' service as a Regtl Lieut.-Col. is placed on half-pay. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

83rd Foot, Lieut. William David Thompson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S. C., Dated 13th Sept., 1880.

93rd Foot, Capt. and Bt.-Major Robert W. T. Gordon has retired on half-pay. Dated 20th Oct., 1880.

99th Foot, Sergt. Herbert Mostyn Day, from the 82nd Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice J. S. Guille, promoted. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

100th Foot, Capt. H. Gall, from half-pay, late 5th Foot, to be Capt. vice W. A. Berwick, seconded from 17th Nov., 1880, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

Rifle Brigade, Capt. Thomas Astley Maberly retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

Second Lieut. the Hon'ble Edward Reginald Bateman-Hanbury, from the 41st Foot, to be Second Lieut. on augmentation. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

2nd West India Regt. The name of the Second Lieut. hitherto described as Henry Oswin Grant., is Henry Oswin Ogilvie-Grant.

Army Pay Department, Capt. William Palmer, from the 83rd Foot, having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army. Dated 6th July, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 6th Dec., 1880.

Army Hospital Corps, Lieut. of Orderlies Thomas Thompson to be Capt. of Orderlies, vice J. Andrews, placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 30th Sept., 1880.

Staff Sergt. William McCallum to be Lieut. of Orderlies, vice T. Thompson. Dated 18th Sept., 1880.

Veterinary Departmet, the undermentioned Vety. Surgns. on probation to be Vety.-Surgns :—

Henry Thomas William Mann. Dated 26th May, 1880.

George Richard Griffith. Dated 26th May, 1880.

Thomas Caldecott. Dated 9th June, 1880.

BREVET.

Capt. and Lieut-Col. Lewis Guy Phillips, Grenadier Guards, to be Col., dated 13th Jan., 1880, he having completed the requisite period of qualifying service on that day.

Capt. and Lieut-Col Arthur Lambton, Coldstream Guards to be Col., date 25th Nov., 1880.

Lieut-Col and Second Comdt Philip Harris, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Col. Dated 30th Nov., 1880.

Lieut-Col Richard Wadeson, V.C., 75th Foot, to be Col. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

Dep Asst-Comsy. Thomas Cole, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieut. Dated 20th Sept., 1880.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col Thomas Prittie Cosby halfpay, late 14th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col., Dated 18th Dec, 1880.

Capt and Bt.-Major Charles Edmund Phipps, half-pay, late 18th Foot, has been permitted to commute his half-pay. Dated 29th Nov., 1880.

Capt Lorenzo Nickson Messe, half-pay, late 67th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major. Dated 18th Dec., 1880.

India Office, 16th December, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following Admission to to H. M.'s Indian Medical Service :—

MADRAS.

To be Surgeon.

Francis Casement Reeves. Dated 31st Oct., 1879.

This cancels the appointment of the abovementioned Officer to the Bombay Establishment, notified in the London Gazette of the 23rd April, 1880, page 2658.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,

BEING

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

FORTY PAGES, PRICE SIXPENCE.

WHEN, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's return to office, an arrangement was made by which the PALL MALL GAZETTE was to give up all its old opinions and take to new ones, there was no choice for its Editor, or for the Writers who had created and maintained its reputation, but to abandon the paper. This they did accordingly ; but only to come together again, within the space of four weeks, under the flag of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. The new paper thus named leapt at once into a success unknown, and now, in response to many inquiries from India, from America, and from British Colonists in various parts of the world, a Weekly Edition is printed under the title of

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

This journal is despatched from England on Friday afternoons. The Subscription per quarter, including postage, is for China and India, 8*s.* 2*d.* ; for all other parts of the world, 7*s.* 7*d.* Orders may be sent through any Agent, or direct to the Office,

DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—December 30th, at Ghazipur, the wife of J. Kennedy, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

LIST—December 30th, at Cawnpore, the wife G. H. List, Executive Engineer, P. W. Department, of a daughter.

O'HIEN—December 12th, at Baraich, Oudh, the wife o Surgeon B. O'Brien, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAXTER—DORRETT—December 28th, at St. Thomas' Church, Saharunpore, by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, Chaplain of Roorkee, Bernard Baxter, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., to Alice Mary, daughter of the late James Dorrett, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1881.

THE information brought by yesterday's mail of the doings and intentions of the Ministry with regard to Ireland in the week 11th to 17th December may be briefly summarised as follows. Mr. Forster's circular to the magistrates had been the last previous act in the drama which is unfolding itself there. That circular was, doubtless an indication that, in Mr. Forster's opinion, something more must be done in the way of enforcing order than was being done. But it also showed that the Chief Secretary still hoped to get that "something more" out of the existing machinery of the law ; and it doubtless implied that, in his opinion, there was a little remissness on the part of those he was addressing in the carrying out of the ordinary remedies against disorder. This touches what has always to us been one of the most perplexing parts of the Irish question. The advocates of measures like the Peace Preservation Acts would really seem to us to talk as if there were nothing in Ireland but those Acts between the social system of the country and hopeless anarchy. We have never understood why they should assume that nothing could be done by means of the ordinary law. Mr. Forster's circular lifts the curtain a little, if it betrays, as we think it does, a conviction that, whether from policy or despair, those responsible for order in Ireland have not been making the best of the tools they have. Be that as it may, this circular had been, as we say, the last previous act of the drama before the week of which we now have news. On the Saturday there was no reason to suppose that any change had occurred. The Cabinet had dispersed, not to meet again, so far as the public knew, until Thursday. Something occurred in the interval which made it desirable to have a meeting of the Cabinet on Monday. As to what that something was, there was, of course, abundance of "information" of a sort. There is only one thing more astonishing than the way in which London newspapers secure for their subscribers secrets which are, *ex hypothesi*, in the confidential possession of about a dozen English gentlemen. We refer to the tenacity of life which enables these newspapers to go on surviving in perpetuity the day's exposure of the romance of yesterday. On this particular Monday the *quidnuncs* appear to have been more particularly exercised. The Cabinet meeting was positively to be the last at which Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were to sit down with Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll. If that did not hit the nail precisely on the head, then it must be that Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain had been converted ; and the least thing the Government had to consider at the emergent meeting called for Monday was as to whether they should forthwith establish martial law in Ireland on their own responsibility and trust to an indemnity bill, or call Parliament together and put the matter in the hands of Parliament. A prophet is no prophet if he only says what other people say, and there were accordingly other statements, widely differing from each other, and all as widely diverse from the truth as any of these we have mentioned. For the truth was that there had been no sudden calling together of the Cabinet. The original intention had, indeed, been to hold the next meeting on the Thursday. But that intention had been given up as early as the Friday of the preceding week, and the London papers of Sunday and Monday were—as they often are—in search of a mare's-nest.

As far as our old friend, the unconverted Beaconsfieldian who presides over Reuter's telegrams in London, is concerned, the scare took the place of a positive affirmation that a "meeting of the Cabinet Council had been unexpectedly summoned," that Mr. Forster was "insisting on the adoption of coercive measures in Ireland," and that "in consequence of the state of affairs in Ireland it was *expected* that Parliament would be immediately summoned for the despatch of business." For this huge superstructure the sole foundation was that the London Sunday newspapers did not know that the Cabinet had been summoned, on Friday, for Monday, so that the intimation that there was to be a meeting took them by surprise. Why we should be at the mercy of those *gobemouches* when we might have interesting details of telegraphic intelligence as to when the last Hall steamer left Naples, or the like, is a question we have often asked, but to which we are apparently to get no answer. It is worth while, however, calling attention to the absolutely ludicrous character of these telegrams of the 13th December, in view of the telegrams which have reached us in the last day or two.

The meeting took place, and certain decisions appear to have been arrived at, with regard to which no mystery seems to have been made. The Ministers, in conference and unanimously, continued to think that there was still no good reason for an earlier meeting of Parliament than that which had been already arranged for. It was also decided that it was still unnecessary to direct the Irish executive to go beyond the existing law. But a third decision—with regard to which we are assured that it was the unanimous expression of the opinion of the Cabinet—was that, except in the improbable event of a material improvement in the state of Ireland, "repressive measures, including the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, would be introduced." It was known in London, we ask our readers to mark, on the 14th of December, that this was the fixed and unanimous decision of the Cabinet. And yet when the *Times* of yesterday contains a reference to that decision, which our telegraphist thinks good enough for people in Bombay, we find our contemporary opining that a crisis has arrived in the fortunes of the Ministry, that they have executed what is called a change of front, and in particular that Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain must really now be on the point of retiring from a Cabinet which has now so unexpectedly proved too wise for them. The Cabinet, we are sententiously told, has declared that force is a remedy. Mr. Bright declared at Birmingham that force was no remedy. How, it is asked, after that, can Mr. Bright and the Cabinet lie down together ? The fact, of course, is that there has been no inconsistency whatever on the part either of Mr. Bright or his colleagues. Mr. Bright said force was not a remedy, and so said and say the Cabinet. But neither Mr. Bright nor the Cabinet ever said that force might not prove a necessity. That it would prove so has always been looked on as probable, and there need be no special surprise if the expected has come to pass. But while it seems that the Cabinet has at last been compelled to take a step the right to take which with consistency it never abandoned, it is the one pleasing feature of the situation that the Queen's speech, which is, it seems, to announce the adoption of repressive measures, will also introduce the measure on which the Cabinet rely for a remedy to the disease which no force can stamp out. It would be idle to speculate on the nature of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill. The *Times* informs us that it will include no new departure from the Land Act of 1870. This, however, is a phrase which may mean anytning or nothing. And if it were as full of meaning as it is empty, the *Times* is not at present an authority we could implicitly follow. It has made many bad shots lately : and this may be another. We must be content to wait till Friday, when we shall doubtless hear the chief lines of the Government measure.

REUTER'S telegram which we published the other day,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, JAN. 3

Advices from the Cape state that the column of colonial troops under Colonel Carrington, which went out from Mafeteng with the object of patrolling the country of the Basutos, has returned, and will start immediately on another patrolling expedition after receiving fresh convoys.

News from the Transkei states that the Timbu chief and a large number of his tribe have surrendered to the colonials.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

All the Great Powers continue to urge upon Turkey and Greece the acceptance of the arbitration proposed by England in settlement of their frontier dispute. No favourable result is, however, expected.

EXPECTED FENIAN RAIDS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

In consequence of rumours having reached the Government of intended raids by Fenians on certain Volunteer armouries in England, precautionary measures have been ordered to be taken to guard against any attacks.

It is rumoured that a torpedo has been found under the bow of Her Majesty's ship Lord Warden (18 guns), now lying in the Firth of Forth.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

H. M.'s troopship Malabar, outward bound, has passed through the Canal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left Suez on the 2nd instant at 10 a.m. for Bombay.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.

The Manchester market has been strong.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ do. do.	89½
3½ per cent. New Sterling Loan	104½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¾
Bar Silver per ounce	51⅛d.

Arrivals—Tele and Macedonia.

Departures—Bowesfield, Lochrannoch, and Sybil.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 4, 6-50 A. M.

French mail-steamer Irrawaddy, from Suez, arrived.

THE Malabar Hill Reservoir is now ready. Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, had the satisfaction of letting in water experimentally on the 1st instant.

NOTICE has been given to the Clerk to the Corporation that at the meeting to be held on the 10th instant Mr. Shantaram Narayen will propose, and Sir Frank Souter will second, the nomination of Dr. Thomas Blaney as the chairman of the Corporation for the year 1881. We hear that Captain Henry Morland is also a candidate.

THE next will be the last meeting of the old Town Council, when the chairman, Dr. Blaney, is expected to take a retrospective view of the work done by the Council during the past two years. The Corporation meet next Monday to elect eight members of the new Town Council, but the official notification of the nomination of the four Government members will take some days; so the old Council will have one more meeting.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON resumed his seat in Council on Friday last. Mr. Aitchison, who has been officiating for him, takes fifteen months' furlough to England at once.

MR. A. C. LYALL, the Foreign Secretary, was expected to arrive at Allahabad from Calcutta on the evening of the 2nd instant, having come up for a few days at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy.

MR. G. F. MEWBURN, of Calcutta, has been appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council.

THERE has been some excellent shooting in the N. I. R. A. matches at Multan. Captain C. S. Bailey scored 146 points out of a possible 150 for the Viceroy's Cup, and his total for the Championship is 717.

MAJOR O. BARNES and Major D. M. Strong have been appointed, respectively, commandant and 2nd in command, 10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

A TELEGRAM from Kandahar to the Lahore paper reports that persons who have arrived with a Herati kafila state that Ayoub Khan is making great exertions to take the field, and is determined not to lose any opportunity events may offer him. Persian artificers are manufacturing guns, rifles, and materials of war for him on European models. Want of money is his chief difficulty.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following on "the Madrasees and their new Governor":—

> They tried a live Duke, but grew sick of his Grace,
> For in leading-strings tightly he had 'em;
> So being a guileless and primeval race,
> In despair they fall back upon Adam.

REGARDING the election of the new Town Council, the *Indu Prakash* warmly approves the action of the independent members of the Corporation, and remarks:—We sincerely trust that our non-official corporators will understand rightly the import of the attempts of the three official candidates for the town councillorship to secure their election by the Corporation, and that they will prove their mettle by making a stand against official encroachments.

THE attempt to preserve the independence of the Town Council commends itself also to the approval of the *Rast Goftar*. That paper regards it as scandalous that gentlemen who have hitherto shown a strong bias in favour of Government views on municipal matters, and who are therefore likely to be nominated to the Council by Government, should exert their influence to secure their seats by the vote of the Corporation. The *Rast Goftar* would also prefer to see councillors who have not shown much ability and independence hitherto make way for some of the "prominent members of the Corporation, who by their integrity and public spirit have won the respect and confidence of the ratepayers."

THE census arrangements throughout India are not in many of the details very judicious, in the opinion of the *Bombay Samachar*. That paper regards the taking of the census as a very important public measure, and is anxious consequently that it should be freed of all such associations as may tend to arouse the fears and prejudices of the people. The writer is glad to see that Government readily make allowances for certain districts and certain classes of people, so as to avoid hurting their feelings. For example, they have exempted the houses of the Sonthals from being numbered, and again issued instructions in Bengal not to insist upon seeing, or asking the names of, the female members of families. These exceptions from the operation of certain arrangements are judicious, the *Samachar* thinks!; but he is of opinion that such elaborate and unnecessary arrangements ought never to have been prescribed in the first instance. Leaving the Sonthals apart, the writer knows that even the comparatively enlightened people of Bombay are annoyed at the way in which their houses and, in some cases, the divisions of their houses are numbered.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the gallant 23rd Pioneers, now stationed at Mean Meer, will shortly lose their old commandant, Colonel Currie, C. B., who has applied for the retiring annuity.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo to a Calcutta paper states:—A successful remedy against coffee-leaf disease has been discovered here by Mr. Schrottky, and passed the test of a trial over a considerable area.

A CEYLON paper writes:—According to a Madras contemporary someone in Ceylon has sought the aid of a gold prospector from the Wynaad diggings, but if what we hear of the result of Mr. Dixon's examination of the supposed auriferous region down south be correct, there is no great prospect of success for gold-mining operations in Ceylon. The locality in which the veritable nugget to which we previously alluded was found has not rewarded further search, save in demonstrating that the place is rich in precious stones of good quality: two rubies have been found equal in richness of colour to any stones from Burmah, where the finest rubies are found.

IT is reported in well-informed circles in Ceylon, says one of the Colombo papers, that a semi-official despatch has been received by this Government from the Secretary of State, conveying the intimation of impending disestablishment of the Church in Ceylon, *and that henceforward no more colonial* chaplains will be appointed and, of course, no more bishops.

THE whole of the Marri hostages promised to General Macgregor, the *Pioneer* says, have now been got in, and the Marris have given up others than those at first stipulated for. The settlement is, in fact, being satisfactorily carried out. The mukuddums have given up the names of the receivers of the plunder which was taken at Kachiah, and have given security for the payment by each section of the amount it received. Another fortnight has been allowed them to enable the chief to put the requisite pressure on their followers. The tribe has returned to its haunts, and the women and flocks are located all round Quat Mandai. The troops have been enjoying their Christmas very heartily. The upper railway districts are reported perfectly quiet. Sir Robert Sandeman is still at Mandai with Lieutenant Hope, his Assistant, and the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Fullarton. Mr. Duke, the District Political Officer, is with him. Major Beavan, of the Topographical Survey, has seized this opportunity for clearing up the geography of the Marri highlands, and has joined the Agent to the Governor General's camp. The Thull Chotiali garrison has now been fully provisioned, the stores required from the base having been sent forward on Butive and Pathan camels. The weather is reported to be fine and bracing, but rain was expected.

WE see it stated in the home papers that Mr. C. Forjett (late Commissioner of Police, Bombay) was to lecture in London on the Monday following the departure of the mail on "The dangers of Mr. Gladstone's policy in India." Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby was to preside on the occasion.

CATTLE-DISEASE is reported to be still very rife in Kulu, where several hundred head are dying weekly.

MR. R. W. BOYD, the English sculler, has, it is stated, resolved to challenge Hanlan or any other man in the world, for £200 to £500 a side, the race to be rowed over the Thames or Tyne championship course.

THE Princess of Wales, the *World* says, had a narrow escape from a very serious accident the other day whilst out with the hounds near Sandringham. Her horse stumbled or shied, and threw her over the saddle, where she remained suspended for a moment. Providentially Sir Dighton Probyn was close at hand, who rode instantaneously to the rescue, and saved Her Royal Highness from being dragged or violently falling off her horse.

FOR the land of real liberty, recommends "Atlas," of the *World*, go to a county under mob rule. When Captain Boycott passed through Dublin on his way to England the proprietor of the Hannam Hotel, in which he had taken rooms for himself and his family, gave him peremptory notice to quit, having himself received a threatening note, if he allowed him to sleep or eat in his house. Much worse still, the manager of the once respectable Shelborne Hotel, one of the finest and largest in Dublin, refused to send up a dinner ordered by Colonel Somerset Maxwell, to which Captain Boycott was invited as a guest, giving as his reason that Rory of the Hills had written to say he would smash all the windows if he allowed Captain Boycott to enter his premises.

IT is said that the famine in Russia will assume proportions altogether beyond previous estimate, and it is quite certain that no steps are being taken to meet it at all adequate to the emergency. At this very time wheat is being shipped from Odessa to Western Europe. The fact, of course, is that the Russian peasant cannot afford at the best of times to eat wheat, and this grain has been sold long ahead to the Jews and other middlemen. What is needed is an immediate importation of cheaper foodgrains, if such can be obtained; but the Russian Government contents itself with unwise measures of restriction. When hunger produces its inevitable political effect, possibly the men at the head of affairs will regret their indifference to the needs of the people.

THE troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth on the 11th December with the body of Brigadier-General Brooke, Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by his staff, received the coffin, which was brought ashore by soldiers, followed by naval and military officers. It was placed in a railway van, the 108th Regiment, which was drawn up on the jetty, presenting arms, and the ship's ensign being lowered. The body was taken to Ireland for interment. The funeral took place on Tuesday (Dec. 24) in the family vault at Colebrooke. The coffin was carried by the men of the 94th Regiment under the command of Captain L. Brooke, son of the deceased. Over 500 tenants followed. A telegram was received from Her Majesty the Queen expressing sympathy with Lady Arabella and Mrs. Brooke.

SIR F. ROBERTS had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him on Dec. 16th by the Senate of the University of Dublin, at Trinity College. Dr. Webb, the public orator, in a Latin speech, recited the exploits of General Roberts in India. The Vice-Chancellor, in presenting the degree, also spoke in Latin. General Roberts signed his name in the college register, and, after repeated calls for a speech, said:—"I cannot make a speech in Latin, and I am afraid everyone here would not understand me if I spoke in Persian or Hindostani; so the best thing I can do is to say in a few words of English how extremely proud I am to be here to-day, and to receive the very hearty welcome you have given me." General Roberts was entertained at a banquet at night in the Exhibition Palace. In responding to the toast of his health, he bore testimony to the bravery of the Irish officers and men who had served under his command.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"The way in which our soldiers are coddled in India is absurd. Colaba, the European cantonment of Bombay, is two miles from the city, and yet the guards are not allowed to march to their posts, but are conveyed to and fro in an omnibus! In old days the soldiers would have scorned such mollycoddling; but then they were *men*, not *weakly boys*. Our soldiers do not even clean their own boots, and are not allowed to go near a cook-house. They are, however, well acquainted with the road to the canteen and the "sammy" shops in the native bazaars. The example set by the 11th Hussars during its Indian tour might, we think, be followed with advantage by commanding officers of other regiments." We have never known the guards furnished from the regiment at Colaba for the Castle to be carried to and fro in omnibuses, but believe they always march from barracks and back. Omnibuses have been used to convey the regimental band to the bandstand to provide entertainment for the public, but we don't see any great "mollycoddling" in that.

A PAINFUL sensation has been created in Paris by the arrest of M. and Madame Friedland, the latter charged with forging her grandmother's signature to acceptances amounting to 198,000f. M. Friedland is a Hungarian, who takes great interest in the turf. He married five years ago Mdlle. Marie de Persigny, daughter of the Duc de Persigny, the well-known Minister and prompter of Napoleon III, and grand-daughter of the Princesse de Moskowa. The latter has a life interest in property, valued at 12 million francs, which, on her death, will revert to her daughter, who, since the death of her second husband, M. Lemoine, who was in the Khedive's service, has resumed her title of Duchesse de Persigny. On the Friedlands getting deeply in debt the Duchess was unwilling, or unable, to aid them, but the grandmother signed a bill for 30,000f. In a few weeks bills with renewal expenses fell due amounting to 192,000f. The grandmother peremptorily refused to assist, but Madame Friedland is said to have handed to her husband as genuine document acceptances by her grandmother for 198,000f. These were negotiated with bankers and others, but the Princess disclaimed having signed them. Madame Friedland went to Chislehurst, the Empress Eugenie being her godmother, but without result, and both she and her husband are now under arrest.

AN exceptional woman received a well-won appointment the other day in New York, when Mrs. Annie E. Wilson was made inspectress of the New York Custom-house. Born in the Bay of Bengal and reared on shipboard, she married a Boston captain when fourteen years of age. For seven years this child of the ocean continued to sail the seas by her husband's side without accident; but in 1872 their vessel was struck by a storm on the banks of Newfoundland. The captain, her husband, had his shoulder-blade broken by the fall of a mast, and the first mate and part of the crew were also disabled. The second mate gave way to panic. No sooner, however, had the captain been carried down, lashed on a door, to the cabin, than his wife, then a woman of one-and-twenty, hurried on deck. "Boys," she said, "our lives are in danger. Let us stick together, and all of us work with a will. I will take my husband's place, and take you to some port." They set to work, cleared off the wreckage, manned the pumps, and succeeded in weathering the gale. After it subsided, they rigged up a jury-mast, put the ship before the wind, and went to St. Thomas, which they reached in twenty-one days. After repairs the indomitable woman, finding her husband was still helpless, navigated the ship to Liverpool, making the voyage without accident in thirty days.

AN Algerian correspondent, under date the 10th December, sends to a London paper the following interesting communication concerning a new overland route, *viâ* Spain and Morocco, from Paris to Algiers:—The celebrated ironmaster, Bombonnel has just laid before the Government a scheme for *obviating that disagreeable passage of the Gulf of* Lyons, which prevents so many tourists from wintering in Algeria. "Before planning a railway to *Timbuctoo*," he says, "for Heaven's sake, give us one through Morocco to Oran, thus doing away *with the sea voyage from Marseilles to Algiers.*" The scheme, which is very favourably spoken of by the Algerian press, is given forth in detail by the projector, who shows that there are really no difficulties in the way that may not be surmounted. *The line to be taken through Morocco would* traverse a "country without ravines or mountains. The inhabitants are laborious, and would favour the undertaking, as it is greatly to their interest; the only sea passage would be a quarter of an hour at Gibraltar. The extent of railway to be laid down is only 500 kilometres, and the cost is reckoned at a hundred million francs. This project, says the *Moniteur d'Algerie*, of the famous panther-slayer is simple and practicable, and the wonder is that it has never been thought of before.

THE *Times'* special correspondent in Southern Afghanistan, writes of Kandahar:—"After a residence of two months here I can honestly declare that I have never spent a more interesting time in my life. It was certainly at an interesting time, when recent events had made the place itself and the neighbourhood an object of curiosity. But, independently of this, the delicious climate of the autumn of Southern Afghanistan, the perfection of the fruits, and the enjoyable rides which the neighbourhood of the town offers would make a residence at Kandahar attractive to most people at all times. The people themselves are well worthy of study. I was invariably well received by the Durani villagers, who were always civil and glad to enter into conversation. That wonderfully accurate observer, Mountstuart Elphinstone, long ago accorded the palm for humanity and good manners to the Duranis above all Afghans, and our own experience of them during the last two years confirms the correctness of his judgment. It deserves to be remembered to their everlasting credit that while the bodies of our officers and soldiers who fell in the various actions about Kabul were always mutilated in the most shockingly barbarous way, the slain at Maiwand and in the sortie of the 16th of August were never subjected to like barbarities, but if not buried with some approach to decency, as at Maiwand, were at least allowed to lie undishonoured where they fell."

PROBABLY the strictest vegetarian community in existence is that which is flourishing at Fraternia, near Anaheim, in California. Its members not merely abjure "every species of slain viand," and abstain from every article "derived from an animal organism," such as eggs, butter, and milk, but they refuse even to cook their vegetables. Their theory is that cooking "bedevils" the vegetables and dissipates the finer volatile principles necessary to perfect the human being. "Bedevilled" vegetables animalize a man; therefore the vegetarians of Anaheim eschew bread and porridge, and subsist entirely on "live or sun-dried fruit, nuts, and grains." Their diet chiefly consists of water-melon, sweet corn, peaches, apricots, apples, grapes, pears, rye-meal, and washed raisins. For the weaker brethren whose teeth are decayed grain is ground before meals; but this is the utmost indulgence that is allowed to anyone in the preparation of food. They have been living in this style for two years, and declare that they are not only healthier and happier for it, but that they have solved the problem of the emancipation of woman by destroying the slavery of the kitchen. Fraternia is not founded, as might be imagined, by a band of refugees fleeing from the tyranny of the modern cook; neither is it the produce of American fanaticism. It was founded by an Englishman, and its members have reasoned themselves into the belief that vegetarianism is indispensable for the attainment of the highest health.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S new halfpenny paper, *Le Napoleon*, appeared on the 10th instant. In its first number it says that its name is a programme. It justifies Napoleon I.'s dictatorship and wars as necessary steps towards peace and democratic liberty, describes Napoleon III.'s constitution as a preparation for liberty, and dwells on Prince Napoleon's unbroken fidelity to the maxims of his family in defending the principles of the great Revolution, the Concordat, social amelioration, and democratic liberties. With regard to the Republic, the *Napoleon* has no systematic hostility to that form of government; but it distinguishes between the Republic and the men who on September 4 suddenly clutched the Government in face of an invading enemy. These men it regards, like the Royalists of 1815, as raised to power by the foreigner. Nevertheless, it does not propose by any manœuvres, by any systematic opposition, to trouble the present *de facto* Government; but it will constantly repeat the democratic axiom that any Government not directly accepted by the people is illegitimate, and it will struggle for a legal revision of the constitution which may realise all their hopes without a revolution. Simultaneously with the publication of this journal, a programme drawn up by a number of Bonapartist deputies appeared. This document asserts the right of the Napoleonic dynasty, "represented since the Prince Imperial's glorious death, according to the decree and plebiscite of 1870, by Prince Napoleon." It accuses the Republic of violating security and liberty by monastic expulsions, inopportune even if legal, and demands a plebiscite on the form of government, or, if this is refused, a reform of the constitution. Meanwhile the party will aim at peace abroad, and defend religion, justice, and the army at home.

THE *Pall Mall* of the 17th December, the day on which the mail left England, wrote:—"The *Bombay Gazette* contains a statement so startling as to compel us unwillingly to refer to a painful episode in our recent occupation of the Afghan capital. This journal declares that before Mr. Lepel Griffin left India he forwarded a very strong report to the Government of India concerning the executions at Kabul. The tenor of this report, if it be correctly stated, will create so profound a sensation in this country as to compel immediate action on the part of the Home Government. Mr. Lepel Griffin, in his report, the *Bombay Gazette* asserts, plainly says that 'a corrupt (native) subordinate was trusted by the general, and that executions were compassed by this official, who in most cases suborned evidence, and then himself pressed the case against the unfortunate accused. Sirdars, who were suspected of possessing wealth, are said to have been threatened with the gallows, and on pain of execution made to hand over large sums of money, horses, and jewellery. No man of substance escaped his rapacity. He is believed to have extorted altogether a fabulous sum from his victims.' That is bad enough, but there is worse to follow. The *Bombay Gazette* declares that although Mr. Lepel Griffin included in his report specific instances of this official's systematic villainy, and followed them up by a recommendation couched in 'the most emphatic and unqualified terms' that he should be tried by law for his crimes, the man has not only not been punished, but is actually at this moment in Government employment. That is to say, that this miscreant, who abused the confidence of General Roberts in order to employ the gallows as an instrument of extorting bribes from vanquished foes, is actually at this moment employed and paid by the Indian Government, which holds in its hands full proofs of his guilt. Although such a story cannot be credited, it ought not the less to be authoritatively refuted." The worst of it is that the story, which the *Pall Mall* thinks is too gross a reflection on British justice to be credited, is strictly true.

THE graphic art is not unknown to native journalists in India, for from one of them we get a most vivid portraiture of the great nobles who attended the late durbar at Lahore. The puissant Maharaja of Kashmere is described as looking far younger than his real age by reason of his having "dyed the hair about his face with a most powerful compound, which also straightened his features and twisted up his moustache into parallel lines to his nose." The scribe adds, rather needlessly, that the general result was "a truly formidable aspect." The Nawab of Bhawulpore has his portrait drawn at full length. "Dark, slim, awkward, weak, haggard, and dissipated-looking," this young chief wore on his head a monstrous turban thickly encrusted with gems, "from under which long wisps of unclean-looking hair escaped on his shoulders, and his bloodshot eyes, surrounded by coatings of black-lead, peered in a forbidding manner." The old Raja of Jheend pleased the critic immensely, chiefly on account of "his large, long eyes, with a dignity in them." Unfortunately the Raja is stout, a personal peculiarity which did not harmonise with "a very tight kincob coat, made tighter still by strings of massive jewellery." It thus fell out that when the old gentleman had to stoop his head in accordance with the prescriptions of durbar etiquette, to have his neck encircled with a splendid necklace by the master of the ceremonies, he could not perform the feat, strive as he might. The kincob was stout, the sewing held firmly, the Raja seemed likely to be seized with apoplexy, until the difficulty was surmounted by cutting the necklace in two, and then throwing it loosely on his shoulders. He came to the assembly, we are told, in a "barouche made of silver drawn by four horses, with six elephants bearing silver howdahs in attendance." The Raja of Nabha was chiefly remarkable for his "gloomy eyebrows," and for being the possessor of "a beard, black, inexpressive, though defiant." He seems to have been in a bad temper, for "his face was as dark as thunder" throughout the sitting. Of the Nawab of Malar Kotla the chronicler mentions that he has "a thin scattered beard and red teeth," a rather unprepossessing combination, we should imagine. So great is the enthusiasm of the reporter when he comes to describe the young Rajpoot Rajas of Chumba and Suket that, for once, his English goes astray. "Their beautiful faces can only be matched," he protests, "by some of the anti (*sic*) representations in figures dug out of the earth."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, 5 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, *Pantomime*, "Blue Beard," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—*Australia* (s), from Calcutta; *Oorun* (s), Mandvee; Cyprus, Liverpool. Yesterday:—Sheikh (s), Cardiff; Khiva (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Brima (s), to E. Point; Puttialla (s), P. Gulf; Chupra (s), Galle; Clan Fraser (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva entered the dock yesterday.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10, contributed by "G. A. J." to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—To-day being the eve of the Epiphany there will be choral evensong, with sermon, at 8-30 p.m., to be followed, on the morning of the festival, by a celebration of the holy communion.

ACCIDENT.—A callassee named Syad Budrodeen, of the steamship Wistow Hall, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel on Monday, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Govind Luckmon and two other tindals of country-boats were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper for anchoring their vessels in the fair-way on the night of the 3rd instant, without exhibiting a light.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Ismail, an old offender, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of assaulting and using criminal force against the person of Ebrahim Jaroweer at the Null Bazaar on the evening previous. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALLIAN DISPENSARY.—During the month of December last 516 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 446 were new admissions (including five indoor patients). Of these 304 were cured, 81 absented, 1 died, and 70 are still under treatment.

THE DALHOUSIE.—The I. G. S. Dalhousie, Captain W. Powell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with two officers, one warrant officer, one private, and five followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant Mackenzie, 98th Regiment, and Surgeon Major Arnott, M.D.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a dhoby named Runchore Bholla, who died somewhat suddenly while passing along the road at Matoonga. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

DOCK ACCIDENT.—Shaik Yakoob, a labourer, employed at the Prince's Dock, and working down in the hold of a steamer discharging cargo, accidentally got his fingers jammed between the side of the vessel and a box that was passing out of the hold in a sling. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

VICAR-GENERALSHIP IN THE TANNA COLLECTORATE.—The home Government has at length finally decided this long-pending question. The appointment of the Goanese priest Pe. Pedro Avellino deSouza is to be set aside, and the Bishop of Goa is to nominate another clergyman, a native of Bombay, acceptable to the people, and report the nomination for the confirmation of Government.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Pedro Joachim Mendes, residing at Dhobie Talao, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Francis de Costa, a tailor, whom he charged with enticing away Maria Angelica Mendes (complainant's wife), and also with the theft of sundry articles of jewellery and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 192, the property of the complainant.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—At the close of the ordinary list of business before the Town Council yesterday the reporters of the press were asked to withdraw, the Chairman explaining that this course was taken as an exceptional case, and that he considered each member of the Council was bound to secrecy with reference to the very important matter that was about to be placed before them. The Council then sat with closed doors for about three-quarters of an hour.

THEFTS.—Ganoo Dhunajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Rs. 13 in cash and three silver rings, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to Yessoo Gopal, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Chotoo Mahadoo was also convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing a quantity of cotton, valued at 3 annas, the property of Bomonjee Cowasjee, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANNUAL DINNER TO MILITARY PENSIONERS.—The annual dinner and festivities for European military pensioners, their wives, and children, also the widows of military pensioners and their children, will be given in the Oval, inside Rotten Row, on the Esplanade, and opposite the New Secretariat, on Saturday next. All European pensioners and their families are cordially invited. The festivities will commence at 2 o'clock p.m.

A MISSING GIRL.—Information was given to the police yesterday that the daughter of the late Farrier Sergeant Webber, of the Royal Artillery, residing with her mother in R. A. barracks, Colaba, has been missing since Monday night. Her description is as follows:—Age, 14 years and 3 months; height, 4 feet 10 inches; complexion, fair; eyes, dark; hair, dark-brown; dress, black, princess' robe (merino), with pinafore (black, with white flowers); has in her possession a dark-serge dress trimmed with black silk; side-spring boots and gold earrings.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bora Musjid Lane, Fort, on view of the body of Dhunjeebhoy Dinshawjee Curranee, aged 35 years. The deceased, it appears, lost his wife on Sunday last, and on returning home from her funeral took a quantity of arsenic. He was attended by two Parsee doctors and Dr. Langley, to whom he admitted on Monday evening having taken the arsenic, from the effects of which he died at 11 o'clock on Monday night. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR ON HORSEBACK.—We have all got so accustomed, during the past five years, to the red outriders and large landau of the Duke that a Governor going about in any other way was a novelty of which we did not even dream. Judge of our amazement, then, when we saw His Excellency the Governor riding on the Beach. After the first burst of astonishment was over, the court favorites of the last *regime* were heard to exclaim, "But what are we to do? we cannot ride." Since then the run on cloth has been enormous; the cutter at Moses' has never known such a busy time, and the enquiries about riding horses are driving horsey men distracted; those who are fortunate enough to possess a good, solid, quiet cob can command any price they like to ask, and if the animal will "carry a lady," he is invaluable.—*South of India Observer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

DELHI WATERWORKS.—Major General C. Pollard will proceed to Delhi early in January, to meet His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and discuss certain matters in connection with the Delhi water-works scheme.

CEYLON.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON.—It is proposed to form an association in Ceylon for the practice of rifle-shooting. We heartily support the movement. Shooting with the rifle has of late years become a science and a favourite amusement, and these stirring times especially it has the inestimable advantage over other pastimes of being capable of being turned to stern and practical use. Every young Englishman should know how to use his rifle, and though we trust they may never be called upon to use them against a foe, still there is great virtue in the motto "ready, aye ready"!—*Times.*

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM IN CEYLON.—The steamer Navarino anchored in our roads at a very early hour on the 23rd morning, having on board His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Ladies Gore Langton, and Mr. and Mrs. Gore Langton. Shortly after six o'clock Captain Hayne, A.D.C., and Captain Donnan proceeded on board to learn the wishes of the ducal visitor in regard to the Governor's invitation to Kandy. His Grace expressing a desire to proceed to the central capital, Captain Hayne returned on shore and arranged for a special train to leave Colombo at 1-30, when the Duke, accompanied by the Ladies Mary, Ann, and Caroline Grenville, Mr. and Mrs. Gore Langton, and Miss Bycroft, proceeded to the station, and, accompanied by Captain Hayne, left for Kandy. It is arranged that the ducal party will return to Colombo by two o'clock this day, in order to embark on the Navarino, which is appointed to leave at three o'clock punctually.—*Times.*

COFFEE PROSPECTS IN CEYLON.—The present rainfall will prove very acceptable to planters, and provided it does not last long, will bring out a plentiful blossom in all the Kandyan districts. The accounts of the current crop operations shew that the present season's exports will be the smallest for many years past. The second report of Mr. Ward, the Government Cryptogamist, has been made public, giving a carefully written account of the investigation carried on into the nature and life history of this fungoid pest, though without adding much to previous knowledge of the Hemeleia. One especial fact connected with the development of a peculiar form of spores which propagate the pest very freely, which is announced as a discovery, appears to have been known to German scientists in 1879; still Mr. Ward, who wrote unaware of the previous discovery, is entitled to all credit for the result of his investigations. A special general meeting of the Planters' Association was held on the 28th December, when a strong resolution was adopted condemnatory of the imposition of an export duty for the purpose of the medical aid scheme.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, Commander T. J. Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 11 o'clock with the English mails of the 17th ultimo. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut. G. Cookson.	Miss Randell.
Mr. C. G. Stevens.	Mr. G. Dowling.
Mr. J. Andrews.	Mr. G. Chamberlain.
Mrs. McKenzie, child, and sister.	Mr. W. Hoyle.
Mr. D. Faulds.	Mr. Farman.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. G. Mann.	The Hon. A. Wilson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. K. Spence.	Mr. G. Seymour.
Mr. W. Parkes.	Major and Mrs. R. M. Lloyd.
Col. H. M. G. Purvis.	Mr. and Mrs. McFadyen.
Mr. and Mrs. Hopper and infant.	Mr. J. Meigeard.
	Mr. G. S. Elmore.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. G. E. Angelosta.	G. Sk. Ismal.
Sk. Badoo.	A. Gomes.
Verra Boga.	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Essoof Sk. Saidoo.

FROM ADEN.

Major Sexten, R. A.	Mr. Kurrum Khan, wife, and child.
Lieut. S. P. C. Smythe.	
Mr. Rohab Ally and 2 friends.	Mr. Husson Ally and friend.
Mr. Gul Ally, & 2 friends.	Mr. Mayaram.
Mr. Chattebhoy.	Mr. Dewhund and friend.
Mr. Lee.	Mr. Suruf Ally.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH DEC. INCLUSIVE.)

THE anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort was commemorated on Tuesday at Windsor by a special service in the Royal Mausoleum, at which the Queen and the members of the Royal family were present.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present. A second Council was held on Tuesday, and a third yesterday.

Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General, and Mr. J. Holms, M.P., on Tuesday addressed their constituents at Hackney, and Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., addressed his constituents at Hastings.

Sir C. Dilke, M. P., addressed his constituents at Kensington on Monday, and in the course of his speech, claimed for the Government complete success in their Eastern policy. Mr. Childers, M.P., also spoke generally on the subject of Liberal policy.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was on Tuesday re-elected M.P. for Reading without opposition.

The polling at Kendal yesterday resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate by a majority of 300 votes.

Political speeches have been delivered during the past week by many members of Parliament to their constituents.

The Judges decided on Monday that the election of Mr. Lehmann, at Evesham, was void on account of treating and bribery. The recriminatory case against Mr. Hartland, who claims the seat, was then proceeded with.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench delivered judgment in the case of the Rev. T. P. Dale on Monday. They decided that the objections to the writ and imprisonment had failed. Mr. Dale was then remitted to Holloway Prison. It has been determined to appeal against the judgment. The application to the Queen's Bench for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Rev. R. W. Enraght, now in Warwick Gaol, was refused.

The Earl of Cranford and Balcarres died at Florence on Monday. He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Lindsay, at present M. P. for Wigan.

Mr. W. L. Childe, who was M. P. for Wenlock in 1821, died a few days since, in the 95th year of his age.

At the annual distribution of prizes to the successful marksmen of the 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers on Tuesday, Lord Lytton made some observations on affairs in Afghanistan, praising the late Government from the charge of having pursued an annexation policy, and eulogising the conduct of General Roberts and his troops in the march from Kabul to Kandahar.

A football match was played on Tuesday between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but, after a hard struggle, the match was drawn.

Mary Anne Wilmot, a nurse at Sheffield, has been committed for trial on a charge of administering poison to a lady upon whom she was attending.

William Herbert, convicted of the murder of Jane Messenger in Finsbury-park, and George Pavey, convicted of the murder of a little girl at Acton, were executed in Newgate on Monday.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday Mr. Callen, M. P., who had been convicted of publishing a libel on Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., was sentenced to pay a fine of £50 and the costs of the proceedings.

An address, expressing sympathy with the national aspirations of Greece, was presented on Wednesday, by Lord Rosebery, on behalf of the Greek Committee in London, to M. Gennadius, the retiring Chargé d'Affaires of that country.

A Government reward of £100 has been offered for the discovery of the murderer of the Irishman, John Gateley, at Solihull, near Birmingham.

Threatening letters have been sent to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Dowse, who are holding Assizes in the south of Ireland. A threatening letter has also been sent to Mr. Parnell, M.P.

The process of striking a jury for the trial of the State indictments against Mr. Parnell and others was gone through on Monday at the Crown Office, Dublin, when 48 names were drawn, and the Crown and the traversers will later be entitled to challenge 12 names each.

The system of isolating and refusing all dealings with persons obnoxious to the National Land League is rapidly spreading in Ireland.

The "Boycotting" system adopted towards Mr. Bence Jones, of Lisselane, Cork, is vigorously enforced. A steamship company at Cork refused to convey his sheep to England, in consequence of threats from other shippers, and a like result attended an attempt to embark cattle and sheep at Dublin.

Mr. Healy, M.P., has been acquitted, by the jury at Cork Assizes, of the charge of attempting to intimidate a tenant farmer.

The house of a widow at Pallaskenry, Limerick, was attacked by a party of armed men, who beat her daughter and her son, a mere boy, smashed all the furniture, and carried off

his operations was, for all practical military purposes, an absolute *terra incognita* when General Roberts first entered the valley of the Kuram. You are probably not aware that it was by a plan of attack conceived and carried out with the rapid accuracy of a rare military insight under the very fire of the enemy, and upon ground of which the immense difficulties were then for the first time fully revealed, that General Roberts succeeded in capturing with wonderful rapidity and the smallest possible sacrifice of life a position rendered almost impregnable by nature and skilfully strengthened by the most powerful artillery placed in the most inaccessible positions and served with admirable accuracy of range. I daresay it is not unknown to you that the force with which, at a moment's notice, my gallant friend marched upon Kabul and conquered at Charasiab was unavoidably incomplete in its transport equipment. But let me tell you that all the military difficulties and dangers of that march were grievously aggravated by the treacherous intrigues and snares of our professed ally, and that the success of the operation was quite as largely due to the diplomatic sagacity as to the military genius with which it was conducted. Then, again, the subsequent attack upon the British garrison at Kabul was, I doubt not, to our countrymen at home a cause of great anxiety, justified by the magnitude of its dimensions, the apparent suddenness with which it was delivered, and the energy with which it was maintained. But myself I can truly say that it was watched without a moment's misgiving, and for this reason—it had been clearly foreseen and carefully provided for by my gallant friend almost from the first day of his entry into Kabul; and during that period of his command which may have seemed to its outside critics the most inactive he was energetically, though unostentatiously, fortifying, storing, and otherwise preparing the position he had wisely selected for a foreseen emergency, which he met when it arose not by clamouring for reinforcements, but by prudently concentrating and appropriately employing at the right moment the resources which his foresight had skilfully organized and patiently improved. And here let me recall your recollection to one great fact, for which I think our special gratitude is due to my gallant friend—the complete reoccupation of Kabul the task confided to and indeed imposed upon him was not only trying but peculiarly painful and difficult. It was his paramount duty to provide for the complete security of a comparatively small conquering force in the heart of a hostile and fanatical population thirsting for its blood. It was also his duty to punish and put to death the perpetrators and abettors of a crime almost unexampled in the treachery of its conception and the ferocity of its execution. Now I am, from a long and intimate knowledge of the character of my gallant friend, in a position to assert that there is not, in or out of Her Majesty's service, a man more merciful or more humane than General Roberts. But it is, fortunately, not in the character of my gallant friend to palter with a painful public duty for the wretched sake of a little personal popularity or an undeserved political support. Unlike some who were at that time the supercilious irresponsible critics of his conduct, he did not shrink from the timely enforcement of those measures of coercion and retribution which were imperatively demanded for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property. And so judicious in its humane firmness and foresight was his administration of Kabul that, throughout the whole period of it, not one Afghan woman was insulted, not a stick of Afghan property was stolen or injured, and not a single British life was lost, or even imperilled, either by those actions of retaliation which would certainly have been provoked by the smallest breach of discipline on the part of the occupying force, or by those fanatical and sanguinary impulses which were seething around it. Ladies and gentlemen, great praise has been deservedly bestowed upon the efficiency of the troops commanded by my gallant friend, and in that praise no one can concur more heartily than I do, but allow me to observe that those troops, though more efficient were not braver or more loyal than their less successful comrades. It is good generals that always make good troops. The gallant men he has so frequently led to victory followed their leader with implicit and well-merited confidence; and the efficiency with which they fought was the natural result of the efficiency with which they were commanded. I think, then, that the great work done by my gallant friend leaves absolutely nothing to be wished for, except that it may not all be recklessly thrown away. It is, however, commonly reported that, at this very moment, the Kuram Headlands, including the Peiwar Khotal, which commands both Kabul and Ghazni, and secures one of the main passes into India, are being unconditionally handed back to the Kabul power from which they were so recently wrested by the strenuous efforts of Her Majesty's brave troops under the victorious command of my gallant friend. And this, in total disregard of the pledges publicly given by him to all the tribes of the Kuram on behalf of the British Government, and with the approval of the British Government, that in no circumstances would it ever permit any Kabul power again to rule over them. It is also commonly reported that, no less regardless of similar pledges given to the people of Kandahar, Her Majesty's Ministers are meditating the unconditional abandonment of that invaluable position, twice conquered by Her Majesty's troops, without any sort of guarantee, moral or material, for the future conduct of a Prince who, even with the best will in the world to deserve so unmerited a gift, is notoriously unable, from the very nature of his position, either to maintain permanent order in his own dominions or to conform satisfactorily to the most indispensable of his internal obligations without an external support and control which, if not exercised by the British Government, will infallibly, and in that case I think justifiably, because unavoidably, be exercised, to the detriment of British India, by the Government of Russia. I can but hope that these unprecedented, these fatal decisions, will not be surreptitiously carried into irrevocable effect without full and fair reference to the Parliament and public opinion of this country. And in the belief that the public opinion of the country, when further matured, upon fuller information, will rescue its Indian Empire from the danger of such ruinous decisions, I am encouraged by the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the countrymen of my gallant friend, in England as well as in India, have everywhere spontaneously come forward to testify their sense of the national value of the work he has done for them. I am sure that a grateful recognition of its value will not be wanting to the welcome given this evening to Sir Frederick Roberts by you, the officers and men of this Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.

General Roberts, in referring to Lord Lytton's remarks about himself, said the success which his troops had been able to achieve was in a great measure owing to the generous support he had received from his lordship.

General Burnaby and General Ross also spoke, and the proceedings then closed.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON INDIA.

Sir Richard Temple delivered an address on December 14, in the Grosvenor Gallery Library, to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, "On the Statistics of India." The chair was occupied by Viscount Bury. There was a considerable attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Sir Richard Temple, on being introduced by the Chairman, was loudly cheered. He began by remarking that his audience would not judge from the title of his address that he was about to make a very bare or dry or figured statement. They often heard that our splendid dependency was verging on insolvency. He was far from complaining that accomplished and learned gentlemen should make observations of that character, because such observations constituted warnings of the dangers which lay before a distant, foreign, and alien Empire like that of India, and also warnings against the pitfalls into which the Government of the country were likely to fall. But still the effect of such warnings was to make us consider whether the finances of India were sound or not. Now, he wished to assure his audience that they were sound. We heard a great deal about the misapprehension which had been made regarding the estimate of the expenses of the Afghan war, but the estimate, be it right or wrong, did not concern the substantial finances of the Empire. Whether the Crimean war had cost 50 millions or 100 millions would not have affected the substantial finances of the British Empire. Whether the civil war in America had cost so many hundred millions of dollars more made no difference to the substantial finances, of the United States. So, whether the Afghan war cost eight, or 14, or 16 millions, it did not affect the substantial finances of the Empire. He held that the finances of the Empire were sound and for these reasons. They heard of annual deficits. Now these were technical, nominal deficits. They were not deficits in the proper sense of the word. They merely arose because the sums spent in canals and railways were included in the ordinary finances. In no country in the world were such sums included in the ordinary finances. If they were excluded, there was no deficit whatever; on the contrary, there was an equilibrium between income and expenditure. On the finances of the last three years there was positively a slight surplus—a little deficit in one year, and a little surplus in another year; but on the whole period mentioned there was a surplus. The revenues were stated to be inelastic, and they were inelastic as compared with the elastic revenues of England, but nevertheless they were slowly increasing. The incidence of taxation was excessively low, and, judging by the rate per head of the population, it was as low as it could be, if there was to be any taxation at all. The army expenditure was not excessive. It did not amount to one-fourth of the annual receipts, or to one-third, as one chose to take the revenues proper, or the total receipts of all kinds; and, in either case, it did not exceed the proportion which the army expenses of the various countries of Europe bore to their general revenues. So also the civil expenses were not outrunning the constable (a laugh). They were kept well in hand, and were rather diminishing in all those respects which affected the Europeans. They were slightly increased merely for the sake of giving the natives better pay and better preferments. Public works had been carried out to a great extent. Government had invested one hundred and twenty-five millions sterling on railways, of which about ninety-three millions had been expended by guaranteed companies, and the rest had been expended by the State. Some railways paid more and some less, but on the whole they were paying about 5 per cent., and notwithstanding many of the new railways which had been opened had not yet developed their capital. A great deal was also heard about the canals, but India had the finest canal system in the world. Upon that system twenty millions had been spent, and 6 per cent. was being now paid on that capital, and if that was the case it could be judged what the canals of India would pay a few years hence. The debt of India was now about 150 millions, but that included all that had been spent on State railways and canals, and all sums spent for the relief of famine; so that if these sums were deducted, and the debt taken, which had been incurred in consequence of war, politics, and the like, so as to make it correspond to the published debt of the other great Powers of the world, the debt was just about equal to two years' revenue of India (cheers). That would not waterlog the boat of the Empire. The rates of interest had been reduced from 3½ per cent. to 5 per cent., and to 4½ per cent., and to 4 per cent. The four per Cents did at one time stand at a premium, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents stood now at a premium. Now, if they looked at the financial quotation of the debts of the other countries of the world, they would find that the Indian Government was borrowing at a rate which was the most favourable in the world, next to that of England itself. It was also said that the public debt was raised not locally, not from the natives, but in England. That was true of the debt for the guaranteed railways; but excluding that, and excluding also the debt which had been raised in this country, they would find that of the remaining debt raised in India—about sixty millions sterling—nearly one-third was held by the natives (cheers). That was not a bad sign for the natives to invest, and they would have invested much more if it had not been that the Government had been constantly reducing the rates on account of the English competition. The natives would invest their money at 5 or 5½ per cent., but money could be raised in London at 4½ or 4 per cent. Still they had already invested 20 millions, and they were lending us further, on the average, about two millions a year to carry on public works. The other day, when a sum of two millions was wanted for the service of the year, no less than 23 millions were tendered and out of the 23 millions nine millions were offered by the natives of India (cheers). Then they were further told that we must add to the debt the sum of 95 millions spent on guaranteed railways. Well, let that be added, and the effect would be that on the total thus consolidated, the interest would not be above 2½ per cent. on the whole. He would like to know if there was any other Government except Holland which was paying 2½ per cent. on its national debt. He had recently verified all these figures, and they would be able to judge for themselves whether the finances of India were in a sound state or not. Sir Richard then proceeded to show that the population, notwithstanding reductions by famine, was increasing, that cultivation was increasing, and that trade was increasing immensely. The houses of the people were being improved, the interior of their homes were being made better, they had better furniture and better utensils. Their ancient industries were at least on a par with the palmiest days of the Mogul Empire, and steam and machinery, formerly unknown to them, were being introduced. Their food supply was said to be deficient, but it was impossible to understand a proposition of that nature in the face of the fact that the people were storing food to the extent of millions of tons annually for their sustenance in times of drought; and, in addition, were exporting hundreds of thousands of tons annually to Europe and the colonies. Wages are rising, and so far from the people being starving or famishing, the Government of India, taking chest measurement and stature as a test, could put more men into the ranks of the army than any other Government under the sun. Taking all these facts, the condition of the people was decidedly satisfactory, and as good as could be expected considering their past history and their surroundings. Sir Richard then dwelt on several dangers which were always overhanging India, the periodical recurrence of famines, the liability to financial derangement by reason of the exchange, the highness of the general death-rate, the political and financial derangement which was always threatened from the Afghan frontier, and the alien rule. As to the last mentioned, he did not think any other people on earth would behave under foreign domination so well as the people of India did (cheers), while some of the native States were loyal to the backbone (cheers.) The remainder of the lecture consisted of a description of the various products of India and its commerce and industry, pointing out openings for English enterprise. He remarked that the natives were rapidly elbowing the Europeans out of the field, and he recommended that young men proceeding to India to enter on commercial pursuits should possess themselves of a technical knowledge of their profession before going out, and when there should live and conduct their business cheaply and economically. At the close there was some discussion, in which Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Alexander Roger, late member of the Council of Bombay, Mr. Pfoundes, Mr. Shaw, of Madras, and others took part; and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Sir R. Temple, on the motion of the noble Chairman.

THE SEQUEL OF THE KURDISH INVASION.

The following communication has reached the *Pall Mall Gazette* from a trustworthy eyewitness at the scene of the recent Kurdish raids:—

Seir, Nov. 15.

The news with us is that last Friday morning it was found the Sheikh and his whole army had disappeared, with many evidences that his departure had been made in haste. It remained uncertain whether he had simply withdrawn to a safe distance to keep Kowfeen Beiram or had gone for good. To-day the reports are that he and Sheikh Kadir are in Mergawar, the latter having been thoroughly routed at Souj Bowlak and driven out. So seems to end the long-to-be-remembered Kurdish raid, which has inflicted so much loss on the land. And now we are sighing and praying for deliverance from our defenders. The troops of Timur Pasha are a greater curse than those of the Sheikh. They are plundering on every hand, but especially the Christians, mostly in an informal way. The regular raids of the army have been on the Sonnee villages. Yesterday and on Saturday they went in force into Balow and sacked it thoroughly. The dense smoke of its burning is still ascending as we look out from our roof. The gentlemen of the city called on Timur Pasha on Saturday and represented the case of the Christians there, in consequence of which he gave guards for their protection, and I believe no harm was done them. But parties of his desparadoes spread out into other villages and committed fearful outrages. The village of Anhar, which was the Sheikh's rendezvous for a while, and which was compelled to furnish bread to the Kurds, was completely stripped, its men wounded, and eight of its woman detained in the hands of the soldiers until this morning. Mirza went to the Ikbal-i-Dowlah and reported the yard full of refugees from many villages, the women with mud on their heads. There has been no harmony between Timur Pasha and Ikbal-i-Dowla from the first, and there is danger of a collision between the troops of the commanders. This morning the shops in town were all closed, Timur's men knocking about in robber style. Some of the Oroomiah soldiers drove them out. The villages within easy reach of the city, as Degala, Eriawa, Gerz Tapa, &c., have suffered very much from these marauders.

"So between the devastation of the Kurds and the ruffianism of these irregular soldiers (many of them noted highwaymen) the country is in a sad state. The barbarities on both sides have been great; heads have been chopped off mercilessly and men have been burned in the consuming haystacks; but the Persians have shown a little more refinement in these matters. Yesterday a wealthy haji of Balm, a Soonnee, was seized, his children's heads cut off, and he was forced to take them in the skirt of his coat and carry them round through the camp. In their eagerness to swell the tale of heads which are being forwarded to Tabriz they have cut off several unfortunate mountain Nestorians, for years resident hereabouts and well known to our people. It is to be feared that for a long term the country will be disturbed and our most usual roads—as from Seir to Ciz—be unsafe. Even after Timur Pasha goes it is probable many of their fellows—some of them those very ones who made Mr. Wright's stay at Isee so uncomfortable—will hold the gaduk. It is impossible to say how many villages have been destroyed, plundered, and some of the houses burned; I presume not far from a hundred; I think not largely above that, even if as many. Some of our congregation will be great through the winter. So much plundered grain is for sale that the price is kept from revealing the true state of things. Bread is 15 shals the 4 lb., wheat 4 tomans the load."

FRANCE.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN M. GAMBETTA AND M. ROCHEFORT.

We take the following extracts from the *Times'* Paris correspondent's letters, as giving an account of the progress of the quarrel between M. Gambetta and M. Rochefort, which was attracting the chief attention in France at the time the mail left:—

Paris, Dec. 12.

M. Rochefort's systematic attacks on M. Gambetta have at last provoked a retort by the publication of a letter addressed, "Mon cher Gambetta" in July, 1871, entreating him to use his influence with M. Thiers to prevent his being sentenced to death and to secure a commutation of the sentence into banishment. He asserts in this letter that he had constantly protested against the violent measures of the Commune, had saved several of its prisoners, was himself in danger of arrest by it, and had deprecated the destruction of M. Thiers's house. M. Rochefort now asserts that the letter was dictated to him by his counsel, M. Albert Joly, who, however, at his request, abstained from forwarding it to M. Gambetta. He justifies his absence from M. Joly's funeral on the ground that compromising articles might have been delivered, and he explains the abstention of his paper from the slightest expression of regret by M. Joly's votes against the Amnesty and the risk of ruining its circulation.

Dec. 13.

The Rochefort and Gambetta hostilities are still the chief topic. M. Gambetta, although he has not yet openly figured in the affair, evidently directs the blows now falling fast and furious on M. Rochefort's head, and he has evidently been waiting an opportunity of discrediting his systematic assailant with his fellow Communists. M. Rochefort perceived this to be the aim of his adversaries when they taxed him with having invoked the intervention of the late M. Joly to save himself from being sent to New Caledonia—he was not, in fact, sent thither until after M. Thiers's fall—and he accordingly protested that he had never had the weakness to appeal for clemency. When this protestation provoked the publication of a letter reported to have been addressed by him in 1871 to M. Gambetta there was a great sensation in the Communist camp, one prominent member declaring that if this letter was genuine Rochefort ought to be excommunicated by the party. M. Rochefort replied, as already mentioned, that M. Joly dictated the letter, but that it was never forwarded, and he has been besieging the Palais Bourbon in order to extort from M. Gambetta an admission that it never reached him. M. Gambetta, however, has to-day peremptorily declined to see either him or his emissaries, while the *National* has published a still more abject letter addressed about the same time to General Trochu, so that M. Rochefort is likely to lose caste irretrievably with those who have been treating him as a kind of leader.

Dec. 14.

The Rochefort and Gambetta duel is going on to the tune of no quarter on either side. Many may think that M. Gambetta, as President of the Chamber, would have shown more dignity by disdaining even the systematic and malignant attacks of his adversary; but there can be but one opinion as to his superiority in the field. His every blow tells, while M. Rochefort hits out wildly, like a giant without science, or resorts to transparent equivocations. The naively expressed surprise that M. Gambetta should have folded his arms for five months if he meant to retaliate; but to this it has been wittily answered that M. Gambetta in this, as in other matters, is an Opportunist. M. Gambetta, in fact, waits till his adversary is off his guard and then sends him sprawling in the mud. That adversary, moreover, has lost his old cunning, or what is more probable, the public taste has altered, as circumstances undoubtedly have done, since he played the wasp to the Empire. Under a shoddy despotism peculiarly amenable to satire he was considered pungent; but under free institutions he is simply scurrilous. The difference was perceptible immediately on his escape from New Caledonia in the articles forwarded from Geneva to Paris papers, which scrambled for his exclusive services more to deprive rivals of a telling advertisement than from regard for contributions plainly inferior to those penned in Paris itself. It has been more marked since his return and the publication of his own *Instransigeant*. To-day, for instance, he pours forth a column of vulgar abuse on M. Gambetta, while the latter, without stepping openly into the arena, administers a series of home thrusts. Only on one minor point does M. Rochefort parry these assaults. It was hinted that he had had pecuniary assistance from M. Gambetta. He now states, with manifest plausibility, that on escaping to Australia he applied to the late M. Edmond Adam for a loan of 25,000f. to pay the passage of himself and his comrades to Europe, that he had no suspicion of M. Adam having collected part of this sum from friends, but that if M. Gambetta advanced any portion of it he is ready to repay him. On all other points he cuts the most woful figure. Thus the phrase "*Intransigeance due cœur*," with which the *Republique Francaise* opened the campaign, as a comment on his absence from his counsel's funeral, has redoubled force now it is known that M. Joly was the witness at his marriage in prison, was appointed guardian to his children, and in 1873 received a gushing letter from him. Again the *Republique Francaise* to-day, re-entering on the scene, in a passage which wears either ironical or serious equally hits him in a vulnerable spot, professes to accept his abject reprobation in his 1871 letter of the Communist outrages, remarks that this made his recent Communist enthusiasm inexplicable, and adds that the man most ill-informed on Rochefort's career is evidently Rochefort himself. Nothing can be more cleverly calculated to discredit him with his followers.

As to this letter to M. Gambetta, M. Reinach contradicts point blank M. Rochefort's assertion that it was never forwarded. He says M. Gambetta received it at the time and other persons state that they knew of its existence eight months ago. M. Rochefort's imputations on M. Joly as having unprofessionally divulged it only sink himself, therefore, deeper in the mire. His challenge to M. Reinach, moreover, has not furthered his cause. It has merely elicited a cutting refusal. "I published in the *Voltaire*," says M. Reinach, "a letter in your handwriting and signed by yourself. You declare that that letter dishonours you. I cannot help it. I have consequently no reparation to offer you." And, truly, too, is it positively affirmed that M. Gambetta both received the letter and interceded with M. Thiers as it implored him, but there is the glaring fact that M. Thiers so far relented as not to send M. Rochefort to New Caledonia. He was not allowed, as he solicited, to go into exile for an unlimited time and amuse himself with writing a history of the Empire, but until Marshal MacMahon succeeded M. Thiers he was not transported. He gives no explanation of this clemency, and the palpable interference is that M. Gambetta did intervene to obtain it. The very similar letter addressed to General Trochu two months later and published during the trial is also an overwhelming presumption that M. Rochefort, as from writing at M. Joly's dictation, indited both letters. He alleges, it is true, that no prisoner was allowed to send letters without their being *visé* by the Governor, that the letter to General Trochu bears the *visa*, that every advocate admitted to see a client had to swear not to carry any letter out with him, and that he defies M. Gambetta to produce a *visé* letter addressed to himself. It is quite possible, however, that these regulations existed in September, 1871, the date of the Trochu letter, and not in July, the date of the Gambetta letter. It appears, too, that M. Gambetta interceded a second time—viz., to obtain certain indulgences for M. Rochefort while confined in Fort Boyard, the step being taken in consequence of an appeal by M. Rochefort to M. Adam. Thus stands the matter at present, but possibly neither of the parties has yet brought out all his weapons.

Dec. 16.

M. Rochefort to-day, instead of bespattering his opponent, makes a serious effort to clear himself. He had maintained at the outset that after writing the letter at M. Joly's dictation, he objected that M. Gambetta was on bad terms with M. Thiers, that the latter disliked M. Gambetta, and that his intercession would do more harm than good. Thereupon, M. Joly, he added, acquiesced in not sending it, and put it with the rough draft in his portfolio, where he himself noticed it three or four weeks later. He argued, therefore, that the letter must have been found among M. Joly's papers at his death last week. He now asserts that M. Gambetta could not have interceded for him, seeing that on being orally urged to do so by M. Destrem, he replied that, being at daggers drawn with the Government, he regretted his inability to do anything. He states that the letter was not handed to M. Gambetta in July, 1871, as alleged by the latter, but several years later, "at a date and by a hand which I know and which all your friends know, but which being as debased as you are dishonest they will not reveal." M. Rochefort does not give this as a fact just discovered by him, and does not seem conscious of its inconsistency with his original version. He first charges M. Joly's brother with handing over the letter a few days ago, but now says it was handed over several years after being written, which implies a much earlier date. He does not, moreover, attempt to explain the resemblance between the Gambetta letter of July and the Trochu letter of September, a resemblance so striking that both must either have been indited by one man, or one must have been partially copied from the other. M. Rochefort incidentally alleges that on the day the Empire fell M. Gambetta was closeted with him half-an-hour to get him to advocate in the Provisional Government his appointment to the Ministry of the Interior. This, he says, he accordingly did, M. Picard later forgiving him for it. This assertion is not wanting in plausibility, for M. Picard, though at the Ministry of Finance during the siege, changed it for the Interior when M. Thiers formed his first Cabinet. M. Rochefort also dwells on the unlikelihood of the Gambetta letter, if really sent, being concealed from the prison authorities, seeing that it contained nothing requiring secrecy, and that M. Joly had no motive for risking disbarment in this case, whereas the letters between Rossel and his family for transmitting which M. Joly was disbarred for ten months, related to an attempt at escape. Here again he adduces a plausible argument, but there remain three awkward facts against him—the non-destruction of the letter, the resemblance between it and the Trochu letter, and his conflicting versions of the date of its delivery. He tries, indeed, to hold M. Gambetta responsible for a paragraph in the *Republique Française* of January, 1872, denying that a commutation of his sentence had been either granted or solicited; but even if M. Gambetta authorised this contradiction it is not inconsistent with an intercession having been made two months before the sentence was passed. As to M. Rochefort's followers, Lousie Michel denies that she condemned him, and comments on Gambetta's cleverness, but she significantly refrains from saying what she thinks of his opponent. A. M. Durand, professing to write for a small group of the amnestied, condemns recriminations, acknowledges M. Gambetta's share in the amnesty, blames Rochefort for not attending his counsel's funeral, asks him why he did not ask for the return of the letter if it was not to be sent, and tells him that cavilling as to whether Gambetta received it or not can only deceive simpletons.

G. I. P. RAILWAY MEETING.

The sixty-second half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the G. I. P. Railway company was held on Dec. 17th (the day the mail left) at the City Terminus Hotel, Colonel James Holland in the chair. The report stated that the gross receipts for the half-year amounted to 1,324,929*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure to 650,990*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a net profit of 673,988*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* By the operation of the special funds account, the net profit is raised to 677,505*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* In comparison with the corresponding period of last year the figures show a falling off in the gross receipts of 126,635*l.*, against which there has been a decrease, in the expenditure 116,684*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, leaving the net decrease in the profits 9,971*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The chairman in moving the adoption of the report, said that at the last meeting, held six months ago, he had ventured to prophesy that the accounts for the present half-year, although they would not be very unsatisfactory, would not present what might be called a "bumper." That he thought had been borne out by the facts. During the half-year they had added about 75,000*l.* to the capital account. Out of that amount, in round numbers, 26,000*l.* had been laid out on additional sleepers for strengthening the line, adding new sidings, and widening and strengthening the line. Twenty-five thousand pounds more of that sum had been laid out on new waggons, 5,500*l.* on extension of workshops, and 5*l.* on the block-signalling, by which greater security was promoted. They had also laid out 11,000*l.* more upon the Bombay new station, a sum which he did not consider heavy as compared with the cost of the terminal stations in this country. As regards the receipts, first of all there had been a falling off in the carriage of food grain, but for which they would have shown a better result. The falling off in this class of traffic alone had amounted to 157,000*l.*, and this was to be accounted for by the fact that there had been tolerably good crops all over the country, which had rendered the transport of grain from one part to another unnecessary. Had there been as much grain carried this half-year as in the corresponding half-year, there would have been a large surplus. The amount of food grain carried last half-year amounted to 13 per cent. of the whole of the goods carried, whilst in the corresponding half the proportion had been 26 per cent., and in the two previous years, which were famine years, the amount carried was 30 per cent. in the one case and 40 per cent. in the other. There had been falling a off of 50,000*l.* in cotton, owing to the bad crops in the districts which the line served, of 20,000*l.* in sugar, and 12,000*l.* in teel seed. There had been an increase of 70,000*l.* in linseed and there had been a steady increase to the extent of 10,000*l.* in salt, which was of special importance, as it furnished the down traffic. There had also been an increase of 25,000*l.* in wheat. They could not expect, until the improved communication with the North-West was carried out, to make any great progress, as the East Indian was able to compete with them at lower rates. They had carried more piece-goods to the extent of about 5,000*l.*, and there had been an increase of about 7,000*l.* in building materials. Altogether, the loss in the food grain amounted to 157,000*l.*; the total falling-off in all goods carried was only 102,000*l.* Turning to the items of expenditure he said that compensation had fallen off considerably, which was a satisfactory feature. They had not yet been able to get cheap coal, and that was one reason why they could not carry so cheaply as the East Indian, who got their coal much cheaper. The motion was seconded by Mr. Campbell, and after a brief discussion, in which Mr. Hall, Mr. Linton, and Mr. Lowman Taylor took part, it was carried unanimously. A dividend of 4*s.* 6*d.* per cent. beyond the Government guaranteed interest of 2*l.* 10*s.* for the half-year was then declared, and Mr. Nicholson having been elected auditor in place of Mr. Smith, deceased, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*Evening Standard.*

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18, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON.

DIAMONDS. GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER WATCHMAKER.

JEWELLERY. Introducer and Manufacturer of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

WATCHES. ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES. (Machine Made.) Compensated and Adjusted. Every part interchangeable.

CLOCKS. Gentlemen's Gold Cases, 2 ozs. ...£25 Ladies' Gold Cases, 1 oz. £18

DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SILVER. MR STREETER, 18, NEW BONDSTREET, LONDON. Branch Establishment—COLOMBO, CEYLON.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Cash. Rs.	a.	Imperial Gal Credit Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172	0	180	0
t. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

NOTICE. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites. Dumpy Levels. Levelling Staves. Prismatic Compasses. Pocket Sextants. Optical Squares. Clinometers. Spirit Levels. Pocket Levels. Pantographs. Cases of Instruments. Pocket Sets. Half Sets. Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales. Marquois Scales. Protractors (all kinds). Pocket Rules. Parallel Rulers (all kinds). Measuring Tapes, Do. Chains. T. Squares. Set Squares. Straight Edges. Railway Curves. French Curves. Drawing Boards. Stencil Plates.

Field Books. Level Books. Note Books. Mapping Pens. Indian Ink. Plotting Scales. Mounted Drawing Papers. Cartoon Papers. Tracing Cloth. Tracing Paper. Sectional Paper. Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours. Moist do. in pans. Slow drying do. in tubes. Oil Colours in tubes. Dry Water Colour Boxes. Moist do. Oil Colour Boxes. Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils. Siberian do. Sable do. Hog Hair Tools or Oils. Sable do. Varnishes, Oils, &c. Drawing Papers. Oil Sketching Paper. Prepared Canvas. Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks. Palettes, Slabs, &c. Palette Knives. Dippers, &c. Bristol Boards. Mounting Boards. Drawing Pencils. Crayons. Gold and Silver Shells. Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS,
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.
C. MARCKS & CO.
September, 1880.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.

Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free. We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of
THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]
N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar, 7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORIAT."
The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Malet Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.
S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs.	900	0
Cases of tin and wood	.. „	25	0
		925	0
Payment on giving the order	.. „	250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „	125	0
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „	125	0
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „	125	0
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „	100	0
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „	100	0
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „	100	0
		925	0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs.	700	0
Cases of tin and wood	.. „	25	0
Total Rs.		725	
Payment on the order	..Rs.	200	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „	100	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „	100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „	100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „	100	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „	75	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „	75	
Total Rs.		725	

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,025—New Series — BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaiore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1881 at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bnarch, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 8th January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 230	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

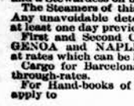
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....	12th Feb
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird..	3300	400	....	12th March
s.s. ROMANIA	..	3300	400	....	6th April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin..	2289	500	....	9th Mar.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....	11th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird..	3300	400	....	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Lang	2050	424	....	19th Jan
s.s. GALATEA	S. Puddicombe	2044	360	....	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Hood	2289	500	....	19th Mar
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. G. Knox.	2245	424	....	13th April
s.s. ASSYRIA	J. Campbell..	1623	421	....	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

S. S. PERIM.

THIS steamer is now DISCHARGING in PRINCES DOCK. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, duly endorsed with DELIVERY ORDERS, to the undersigned for countersignature, and take PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused. No claim for damage, &c., will be entertained unless preferred before steamer's departure.

JAMES MAKINTOSH & Co.,
3rd January, 1881. As Agents for Captain Scott.

MR. J. MANOLESCU.
THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.

Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Hair-cutting subscription tickets Rs. 10 each, entitling the holders to 14 cuttings and shavings, to be had at

"THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,"
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for LIVER COMPLAINT

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY is DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA,

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In tins—¼ lb. As. 12 ; ½ lb. Re. 1-8 ; 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REGAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,
Brussels,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3 tablets...	Rs.	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do. do. ... „		1 12
Rosée Printanière	Do. do. ... „		1 8
A l'Opoponax	Do. do. ... „		1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do. do. ... „		1 8
A la Violette	Do. do. ... „		1 4
A l'Heliotrope	Do. do. ... „		1 4
Des Graces	Do. do. ... „		1 4
Amandine	Do. do. ... „		1 0
Au Muse Tonquin'	Do. 24 do. ... „		5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3 tablets...	Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12 do. ... „		2	8
Orangine	Do. 12 do. ... „		1	8
Glycerine	Do. 12 do. ... „		3	0
Do.	per bar		0	12
Windsor	Box of 12 do. ... „		2	8
Do.	Do. 3 do. ... „		0	12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36 do. ... „		5	0

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	8th Jan.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
s. KHIVA	3936	450	T. Alderton	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. HAVENNA	3349	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2725	450	G. W. Brady	19th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
KASHGAR	3021	450	W. A. Seaton	28th „
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2363	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival :—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton	„ 1,000	„ 1,200
To Southampton and back	„ 1,050	„ 1,250
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 800	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome Victoria phaeton.
1 Handsome well-bred Kattiawar mare.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT PARELL, ADJOINING TO THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parell the undermentioned batty fields by order of the owner.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Parell between the Main-road and Elphinstone-road, containing in measurement about 6,703 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12,040, and bounded on the east, north, and south by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on the west by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Share Bazaar on account and risk of Bezonjee Kerbadjee, the mortgagor, and by order of Nanabhoy Bhowanishunker, executor of the estate of Anundrao Bhowanishunker, deceased.—One share in the New Dhurrumsey Poorshanbhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 428.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SALT PANS, DWELLING HOUSE, AND BATTY FIELDS AT MATOONGA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th January, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following Lots by order of the Mortgagee Narayen Purshotumjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Pedro Phillip Fernandes, Zoozia Pedro Fernandes, Dominga Pedro Fernandes, Pascoal Pedro Fernandes in pursuance of the powers of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of May, 1870, and the 21st day of November, 1877.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of old salt batty ground, otherwise called salt pans, containing 42 beds or dandahs and 2 reservoirs, and known by the name of Chandnes, situate on the western side of seashore at Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 570 burgas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 221, and assessed under Nos. 8 and 9, and bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by the property and reservoir belonging to Government, on the north by the salt pans, belonging to Gaspar Marquine Fernandes, and on the south by the salt pans belonging to Pascoal Bastian Fernandez, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of Tocca Land with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of passage in Gowari, at Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under No. 123, and formerly assessed under No. 37, and now under No. 34, and bounded on the east by the house of S. V. Rodrigues, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Munnoo Zooram Fernandez, and on the south by a passage.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of Tocca Land, situate on the west side of a passage in Gowari, at Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts and registered under No. 23, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the house of Issen Mosquit, on the north by the land of Munnoo Zoorum Fernandes, and on the south by the house of Sewa Dad Gowend.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Tocca Land containing four-and-half fields, situate on the western side of Government foot-path in Gowari, at Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 2,172 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 123, and bounded on the east partly by the Government foot-path and partly by the property of M. S. Fernandes, on the west partly by the property of A. Farr, partly of B. A. Fernandez and partly of B. Pascoal De Sil, on the north by property of A. K. De Sousa, and on the south by the property of Madin Govund.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of foras freehold land, containing two fields situate in Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 1,217 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under No. 116, and bounded on the east by the property of Marianzoorun Fernandez, on the west partly by the property of J. D. Farr, and partly of Narron Thakore, on the north by the property of Philip Gonsalves, and on the south by the property of V. S. Fernandes.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of foras freehold land containing one field, situate at Mahim, containing by admeasurements 483 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 133, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Jao. Minguel Church, on the west by the property of P. G. Farr, on the north by the property belonging to a Parsee, and on the south by the property of P. G. Farr.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece of foras freehold land containing two fields situate in Mahim, containing by admeasurement 855 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under No. 133, and bounded on the east and west by the property of Kuroo Mahar, on the north by the property of D. J. De Farr, and on the south by the property of Antone Farr.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Munsookilall M. Moonshee, solicitor for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INTEREST on deposits at twelve months notice will in future be allowed at FOUR per cent. per annum.

Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remmittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD ALBERT SASSOON and MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY have been ADMITTED Partners in our Firms in India, China, and England from THIS DAY.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yrrh [single Re. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fourth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 4th December, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT,
GRAND AL FRESCO AT APOLLO GARDENS.

On this occasion the GREAT GEORGIA MINSTRELS will make their second appearance in Bombay, introducing new

SONGS,
DANCES,
FARCE, &c., &c.

Also the first appearance of Professor D. V. DeSouza's talented ban, 15 in number.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1.

LADIES AND CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE FREE.

No extra charge for Minstrel's entertainment.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 sharp.

HIGHLAND OAT-CAKES,

Cash Re. 1-8 per tin.

FINEST LOAF GINGERBREAD,

Cash Re. 0-8 and 1 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s. per rupee.

Goods, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stock in India at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Packages of any size or shape shipped to England and elsewhere at lowest rates of freight.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency business conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use .....Cash. Rs. 2-8.

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1881.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

		Cash prices.
No. 8	One day on a page	7½" by 5" ..Rs. 3 12
„ 9	Two days on a page	7½ by 5 .. 2 14
„ 11	A week in an opening	7½ by 5 .. 2 8
„ 11 D	Three days in an opening	7½ by 5 .. 2 14
„ 12	A week in an opening	9 by 3½ .. 1 8
„ 12 Enl.	Two days on a page	6½ by 3¾ .. 1 12
„ 15	A week in an opening	7½ by 3 .. 1 8

ROUGH SCRIBBLING-DIARIES.

No. 31	A week in an opening	12½" by 8"	Rs. 0 14
„ 31	Do. interleaved with blotting	12½ by 8 ..	1 8
„ 32	Do. on a page	12½ by 8 ..	0 14
„ 32	Do. interleaved with blotting	12½ by 8 ..	1 2
„ 33	Do. in an opening	10½ by 8 ..	0 14
„ 33	Do. interleaved with blotting	10½ by 8 ..	1 4
„ 34	Six days on a page, interleaved with blotting	9½ by 8 ..	0 10
„ 35	A week in an opening	8½ by 5 ..	0 10
„ 35	Do. interleaved with blotting	8½ by 5 ..	0 14
„ 37	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting	12½ by 8 ..	0 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

"GRAPHIC"
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
Price Re. 1 ; by post Rs. 1-4.

XMAS. ANNUALS AND ALMANACS FOR 1881.

	Rs.	a.
Bow Bells Annual	0	12
Gifts and Favours Annual	0	12
Routledge's „	0	12
Belgravia „	0	12
Gentleman's „	0	12
Quiver „	0	8
Grant's „	0	12
Funny Folks „	0	8
Warne's International „	0	12
Tinsley's „	0	12
Bow Bells Xmas. Number	1	8
Myra's Journal „	1	0
London Society „	0	12
Illustrated London News Xmas. Number	1	0
Illustrated Whitehall Annual	1	0
Queen Xmas. Number	1	0
London Reader Xmas. Number	0	8
Vanity Fair „	1	0
Punch's Pocket Book	2	4
Father Xmas.	0	12

ALMANACS.

Bow Bells, Illustrated	0	8
Illustrated London	0	12
„ Queen	0	12
Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1881.	8	0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1881...	5	0

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAPT. WARREN'S PATENT COOKING UTENSILS,

Compared with ordinary Cooking, effect a saving of TWO OUNCES IN THE POUND OR 12½ PER CENT.

They thus produce

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

BY WARREN'S PROCESS, Meats are cooked without coming in contact with water or steam, and being prepared in their own vapour, they retain their full flavour and nutritious properties.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING POTS.

ROUND	Size...	4	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	7-8	9	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	12½	14	15½	16½	18 inches.
	Rupees...	15	18-8	22-8	25	30 each.
BELLIED	Size...	3	4	5	6	8 gall.
	Rupees..	18	22	27	30	35 each.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING POTS.

With Cast Iron Boilers, tinned inside.

ROUND	Size...	6	8	10 quarts.
	Rupees...	9-8	11	12-8 each.
OVAL	Size...	4	5	6 gall.
	Rupees...	21-8	23	26 each.

WARREN'S PATENT CURRY PANS.

10 inch size, each Rs. 5-4.

WARREN'S PATENT BOILER.

For making Beef Tea, Soup, Broth, &c., for Invalids. The vessel holds 3 gall. and the cooker part 1 gall. Each Rs. 25.

WARREN'S PATENT FISH KETTLES.

Size.....	18	20	22	inches.
Rupees....	18-8	21	25	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CORRUGATED BROILERS.

Supersede Gridirons and Frying Pans.

	Size...	9	10½	12	inches.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Clip	Rupees...	3-8	4-8		each.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Hinge	„	3-12	5		„
Round Tinned of improved pattern	„	3-4	...	...	„

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S

PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES

Fully extract the Aroma and Nutritious Properties from the Berry, the water being kept in contact with the Coffee until the infusion is require for use.

Size.....	1	1½	2	2½	3 pints.
Rupees	5-8	6	7	7-8	8 each.

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE, FIRST QUALITY.

BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829, Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz.	Quarts	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do.	Impl. Pints	„	5 4
Do.	Pints.....	„	4 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S NEW WORK,

"ENDYMION,"

CHEAP EDITION IN ONE VOLUME, SHORTLY EXPECTED.

ORDERS REGISTERED BY

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Aryan Village in India and Ceylon, by Sir J. Phear	4	12
Mark Twain's "Tramp Abroad" ...	4	12
Twenty-one days in India, by Alli Baba	2	8
"Moths," by Ouida	3	4
"Seeta," by Meadows Taylor ...	3	12
Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse-owners, new edition, 1880 ...	6	12
South Kensington Museum, examples of the works of art in the museum and of the decorations of the building with brief descriptions	20	0
Punch's Pocket Book for 1881 ...	2	4
Notes and Sketches from the Wild Coasts of Nepon, by Capt. St. John...	7	8
Mitford's To Cabul with the Cavalry Brigade	5	12
A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields, by Toru Dutt	6	12
The History of Tommy Brown and the Queen of the Fairies	3	0
Glass of Fashion : a universal handbook of social ettiquette and home culture for ladies and gentlemen ...	2	4
Geikie's Pre-historic Europe : a geological sketch	15	12
Military Misreadings of Shakspeare, by Major Secombe, coloured illustrations	6	12
Hunt's Grand Book of Scripture, illustration	4	12
English Men of Letters—Wordsworth...	1	8
Bright's Red-Book for Sergeants ...	0	12
Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism, new edition, 1880	3	12
Picture upon Picture, each with pantomime changing scenes	3	4
Boys' and Girls' Book of Science ...	3	4
Ditto ditto Enchantment ...	3	4
The Boys' and Girls' Book of Travel and Adventure	3	4
School Boy Life and Incident ...	3	0
School Girl Life and Incident ...	3	0
Mark Dennison's Charge, by Georgiana Craik	3	4
Mountain Sprites Kingdom and other Stories, by Lord Brabroune ...	3	12
Max Müller's Sacred Book of the East, 2 vols., containing "Koran," by E. H. Palmer	13	8
Epics of Hades, new edition, 1880 ...	6	12
Tennyson's New Work : Poems and Ballads	3	4
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., new edition, 1880 ...	26	4
Bristow's Practice of Medicine, new edition,1880	13	4
Our People (English), sketches by C. Keene from the collection of "Punch"	20	0
Darwin's Power of Movements of Plants	9	8
Mallock's Is Life Worth Living ? new and cheap edition	3	12
Fothergill's Food for the Invalids ...	2	4
Stories of the East from Herodotus, by Rev. A. J. Church	3	4
Kinglake's History of the Invasion of Crimea, vol. 6—Winter Troubles ...	10	0
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, upright edtn., 1881, Russia.	5	12
Party-giving on every scale. ...	1	8
Descartes, by J. P. Mahaffy. ...	1	8
Life of the Rev. R. H. Barham, author of "Ingoldsby Legends" ...	3	12
Mary Annerley, by Blackmore ...	3	12
With a Silken Thread, by E. L. Linton.	2	4
Xmas Number of Graphic ...	1	0
Ditto Ill. London News ...	1	0
Ditto Ill. Sporting and D. News.	1	0
Ditto Queen Newspaper ...	1	0
Ditto Pictorial World ...	1	0
Ditto Father Christmas ...	1	0
Ditto Truth	1	0
Ditto Vanity Fair	1	0
Bow Bells Christmas and January Double Number	1	8
Young Lady's Journal Decemher and Christmas Double Number ...	1	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,

26, MEADOW STREET.

THE EDINA BLEND.

OF

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEYS.

THE undersigned have been entrusted with the Agency for this FINE OLD SPIRIT by its proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE, Edinburgh. It is beyond question, one of the finest and richest blends of Scotch Whiskey ever allowed to pass into commerce, possessing in perfection the mellowness and fragrance of a Whiskey well stricken in years, and at the same time carefully preserved in the wood. The present consignment is a small one, but will be followed regularly by others as the demand may require.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE and Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendent and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimataere furn

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1881.

Consols in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 98⅞, French Rentes unchanged at 119¾. In enfaced Rupee Paper Fours were ⅛ higher at 82⅜, Fours-and-a-half ¼ lower at 89¾. A withdrawal of £100,000 is reported from the Bank of England for North America, but the outside market is apparently unaltered.

In the General Produce markets Cocoanut-oil is unchanged, as also is coffee, but new M. P. Ceylon is given at 85 per cwt. Seeds are unaltered, but as regards wheat Reuter says that lower prices have to be accepted to affect sales. Metal quotations are unchanged.

The Manchester piecegoods market is said to be strong, but so far as we can learn, there is nothing in the advices from this side to account for it. In Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday was firm, the sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. and Good Omras, but to arrive Reuter gives no quotations. From New York ready Mid.-Uplands come unchanged at 12 cents, while March shipment is one point lower at 12·40 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's receipts	13,000	20,000	14,000
Five days'	69,000	98,000	77,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,512,000	3,263,000	2,883,000

At the weekly bidding for council drafts on India in London yesterday, of the 35 lacs offered Rs. 7,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 60,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 7·68d., and Rs. 27,00,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·69d. per rupee. As compared with the previous week, this shows a decline of 1-16d., and moreover is quite 1-32d. worse than was anticipated here yesterday. The decline, however, is accounted for by the fact that 40 lacs will be offered next week, an inkling of which had probably been obtained in advance. Bar silver has declined from 51⅞d. to 51¼d. per oz., and shipments are advised by yesterday's Southampton steamer of £50,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta ; while of gold £10,000 are advised for both ports. At 51¼d. per oz. the rupee lays down at about 1s. 7¾d. so that, it almost appears as if silver were being shipped on speculation.

EXCHANGE.—The reduced price obtained for Councils¼ and the announcement that the increase amount of 40 lacs would be offered next week have imparted a very weak feeling to the market to-day. We opened with a decline of 1-32d., but it was evident that there was no strength in the position, and a further fall of 1-32d. was established later on. It is said that 3 months' sight credits were bought at 1s. 7 27-32d. during the day, which would be a decline of 3-32d. from yesterday's closing prices ; but, however this may be, the tone at the close is not altogether devoid of steadiness, and the figure could not be repeated. For ready bills we now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7 19-32d.	per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7½ to 29-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 00½c.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market continues very firm, although we have not heard of any very large amount of business doing. We quote Fours at Rs. 101, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109¾.

SHARES.—A very firm feeling still prevails, but transactions have not been very extensive, and the changes in rates have not been numerous. Banks and Land Shares are all without change, and the only alteration in Press Companies is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils, which now stand at Rs. 365. In Spinning and Weaving Mill shares Mazagons are Rs. 5 lower, but there is an advance of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 5 in Hindustan, and Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Jewraz Balloo.

COTTON.—The feeling to-day has been on the whole a shade quieter than at the close yesterday. Buyers have been willing to do business, but not at anything over yesterday's prices, whilst sellers, looking to the small receipts at the American ports, have as a rule been chary about selling in advance. The business of the day we estimate at about 1,500 bales in all, a large proportion of which has been in ready Omra. We give closing quotations as follows :—

Good Hingunghaut, Jan. delivery	Rs. 212	per candy.
Good Omra, ,, ,, ...	,, 225	,,
F. G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 218	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 216	,,
Good Broach, March ,, ...	,, 241	,,
Good Dhollera, April ,, ...	,, 223	,,

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 6-4 for May delivery and Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 for ready.

In WHEAT transactions are reported at Rs. 3³⁄₁₆ ready and Rs. 2⁹⁄₁₆ per candy for May delivery.

FREIGHTS continue firm. For Liverpool immediate shipment has advanced to 37s. 6d., at which a considerable business has been done, but for all January two steamers are reported to have been fixed at 35s. For the Mediterranean and Continental ports there is no change reported.

PIECEGOODS are no stronger, notwithstanding the tenor of the Manchester advices. The dispute betwixt the local dealers and the marwaree buyers has been settled, but so far, this has not led to any very material increase in the off-take, which is yet only some 300 packages a day. Twist has been in rather better demand to-day at somewhat firmer prices.

COALS are quiet at previous prices, but we do not hear of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	740
Bank of Hengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	790
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	280

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	930
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100		104
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	560
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,275
Bhowmuggur Mills	300	1,000	1,000	100	550
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,020
Central India S. & W. Company	2,300	500	500	40 p. s.	775
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	875
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	910
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	565
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,100
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	725
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	970
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	570
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60	1,330
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	220
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,205
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,040
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,165
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	765
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	355
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,030
Soondercas	740	1,000	1,000	75	1,000
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	875
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	300	..	640

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,100
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,050
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	420
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	60
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	21	200
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	60	1,060
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,000	300 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co	300	500	all	43 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	435
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	365
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	135
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	75	1,250
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	530

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st Jan. 1881.

Open, 411 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,338	0	0
Merchandise	88,534	0	0
Telegraph	639	0	0
Other Receipts	6,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,51,711	0	0

Corresponding week in 1880.
Open, 411 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,569	0	0
Merchandise	77,935	0	0
Telegraph	435	0	0
Other Receipts	5,972	0	0
Total Rs.	1,31,931	0	0
Increase Rs.	16,780	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Mary P. Kitchen, 1,062 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE barque Sir H. Havelock, 460 tons, Captain J. McQueen, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steamer Pearl, 306 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from coast and Cutch with 141 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Manson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, via Cochin, Negapatum, and Coconada, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain E. G. Flower, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Francis Schutze, Mr. Stewart, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Davinidde, and 10 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Pearl	Raffin	Madvie, Jan. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Inchcolutha (s)	Lightbody ..	London.
	Hampshire (s)	Jones	Marseilles.
	Lady Dufferin	Evans	Elephant Point.
	Gulanar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Byculla (s)	Mason	Rangoon.
	Henzada(s).....	Flower.....	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Ship Mary P. Kitchen, Hughes, to Moulmein.
Barque Sir H. Havelock, McQueen, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2 Plantain (s) ..... Pearse ..... Cardiff, Nov. 26.
Juno ..... Nelson ..... ——, Sept. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2.—Steamers Commilla, City of Carthage and Dryad.
Ship Mary Stenhouse. Barque Saint Maur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4 D. Buckingham(s). ..... London.
John Allan ..... London.

Jan. DEPARTURE.

4 Redgauntlet ..... Balasore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—10 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 7 packages color, Tycbally Chandabhoy and Co ; 202 bundles hoop iron, Tezpall Gopejee.
Trentham Hall (s)—1 casks brass wire, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.
Clan Fraser (s)—8 packages paints of sorts, and 10 kegs plaster of Paris, Tycbally Chandabhoy ; 16 packages chinaware, 5 packages glassware, and 1 package earthenware, Ebrahim Peermahomed.
Assyria (s)—130 cases yellow metal sheets and 200 kegs nails, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 100 bundles spring steel, Runchordass Madadew and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—30 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

George Skaltfield—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 65 barrels tar and 40 tons chalk, Moosajee Mahomed Khan.
Royal Alexandria—10 cases matches, the Agra Bank ; 58 cases papers, Jamsetjee and Co.
Clan Fraser (s)—11 bales papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Perim (s)—33 packages papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood ; 30 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 5 casks white zinc paint and 100 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Sirrafally and Co ; 6 cases oilmanstores, Allybhoy Sumsoodin ; 3 cases printed books, 17 cases confectionery and 1 case type metal, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 831 casks hard spelter, Mooranjee Nathu ; 14 cases cheese, 4 cases bacon and 1 case soap, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Mistry.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—91 cases papers, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 853 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 80 bales wool, Deepchund Dhurumsey ; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Monranjee ; 80 bales wool, Deepchund Dhurumraj ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 175 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Linhope (s)—100 casks castor oil, Jamsetjee Hormusjee.

FOR LONDON.

Ancona (s)—60 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 42½ cwts cardamoms, Hurjeewan Mohundass ; 47 cases tea, M'Neill Gubbay and Co.
Athens (s)—75 cwts olibanum, 8 cwts fishmaws, and 4 cwts mother-o' pearl shells, Jan Mahamed Rahimtoola.

FOR GENOA.

Louise H (s)—282 casks cocoanut oil, Remington and Co.
Enchantress (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Czar (s)—801 cwts mowra flower, Chundoolall Choonilall ; 2,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 914 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudumsey
Louise H (s)—482 cwts horns, L Singer and Co.
Enchantress (s)—6,000 cwts wheat and 13,956½ cwts gingelly-seed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, 2,001 cwts linseed, and 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8,357 cwts mowra flowers, Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tehern (s)—1 bale cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—1 bale cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·012
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	62·4
Relative humidity of Air	·630
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·2
General Direction of Wind	N., NNE., NE., NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	332.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Forbes, Lieut.-Genl., Staff, on leave, from Mhow.
Hailes, Captain, Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., on leave, from Peshawar.
Rodick, Captain, 7th Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.
Williamson, Major, 23rd Fusiliers, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Thwaytes, 2nd Lieut., 2-24th Foot, to join, to Secundrabad.
Graham, 2nd Lieut., 2-24th Foot, to join, to Secundrabad.
Lacy, 2nd Lieut., 1-17th Foot, to join, to Jhansi.
Donne, 2nd Lieut., 2-9th Foot, to join, to Umballa.
Haydon, Captain, P. W. Dept., on duty, to Surat.

JANUARY 6.

Longford, Captain, Army Pay Dept., to join, to Umballa.
Hamstead, Lieut., 2-15th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Lamb, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Dixon, Lieut.-Col., 8th Madras N. I., from leave, to Saugor.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 6th January, 1881.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 4-45 p. m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, arms and accoutrements to be worn, with helmets. All members are requested to attend, and Captains of Companies are desired to do their utmost to insure a good attendance.

2. The following promotion and appointment are sanctioned by Government, dated 3rd inst :—Lieut. B. Phillips to be Captain, vice Scorgie, resigned. Mr. W. W. Brown to be 2nd Lieut., vice Phillips, promoted.

3. It is notified for information that the medal presented by Government to each Presidency will be awarded to the best shot in the annual course of target practice in the Presidency amongst the whole body of Volunteers. This medal will be the property of the winner, and may be worn in uniform on the right breast during his service in the Volunteer Force, irrespective of the Corps in which it was won.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion and appointment in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps are made :—

Lieut. B. Phillipps to be Capt., vice Scorgie, resigned.

Mr. W. W. Burn to be Second Lieut., vice Phillipps, promoted.

Lieut.-K. G. G. Mayne, S. C., 29th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Tasmania for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps—Capt. Francis Thomas Ebden, 29th Dec. 1880.

Capt. F. H. Jackson, Genl. List, Actg. Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., Baroda, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

The undermentioned Commissioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Harris, S. C., six months, medical certificate.

Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, S. C., two months, medical certificate.

Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, S. C., Adjt., 8th N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S., to act as a Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the departure on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Cotgrave, Actg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Broach, on being relieved by Lieut. J. C. Dickson, is appointed to be substantive pro. tem. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Poona, in charge of the Purandhar Punitive Police Post.

Rao Saheb Parashram Ballal Joshi, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vengorla in the Ratnagiri Dist., is allowed privilge leave of absence for two monts from the 3rd Jan.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Balwant Ambadas to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist. during the absence of Mr. Ramkrishna Venkaji on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Druitt, C. S., is appointed to be an additional Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana until further orders.

Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandorekar, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, is deputed to assist the Subordinate Judge at Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist. until further orders.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, is deputed to assist the Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon in the Thana Dist. until further orders.

Mr. E. Cordeux is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat during the absence of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, or until further orders.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature :—

Mr. E. M. H. Fulton to be Registrar of H. M.'s High Court, Appellate Side, from the date on which he may take charge of the appointment on his return from furlough, vice Mr. A. C. Watt appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

Mr. E. Hosking to be pro tem. Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, until Mr. Fulton assumes charge of the appointment.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ranchandra Govind Kanade to act as Clerk of the Dist. Court of Thana during the absence of Mr. Krishnaji Abaji Deshpande on leave, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. B. Sohoni, Depy. Educational Inspr., Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 25th proximo.

The following appointments are made consequent on the transfer of Rao Saheb Sabajirao C. Chitnis to the Revenue Dept :—

Mr. D. R. Barkhadkar to be Depy. Educational Inspr., Thana Sub-division, on probation, continuing to act as Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Navive Publications.

Rao Saheb Gopal Moreshwar Sathe to act as Depy. Educational Inspr., Thana Subdivision, during the absence of Mr. Tarkhadkar, or until further orders.

Mr. N. P. Tilak, First Asst. Master, Nasik High School, to act as Depy. Educational Inspr. Nasik Sub-division, during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal M. Sathe, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Talbot is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Asst. Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 13th Oct. 1880.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. A. W. Hughes, Huzur Depty. Collr., Dhing the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal M. Sathe, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Talbot is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Asst. Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 13th Oct. 1880.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. A. W. Hughes, Huzur Depty. Collr., Dhing the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal M. Sathe, or until further orders, is cancelled, and he is allowed furlough for two years.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. L. Spens is permitted to resign H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from 22nd Jan. 1881.

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, or such shorter period as he may find sufficient.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHRISTISON—December 31st, at Darjeeling, the wife of Geo. W. Christison, of a son.

DEATH.

WEIGAL—December 22nd, at Kandahar, of fever, A. A. D. Weigal, Captain and Paymaster, 11th Foot.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1881.

WE publish a letter from Mr. Hope in another column, in which he calls attention to the erroneous statement made in a petition sent in to the Government of India on the subject of the Factories Bill, in which he is represented as having advocated the restriction, by legislation, of the hours of labour for adults in Indian mills. Mr. Hope's minute, on which this misstatement is based, was made on a bill amended by the select committee so as to deal with children only. The committee say : "The bill therefore, as now amended by us, deals with only one class, namely, *children*." In minuting upon this, Mr. Hope states : "I concur in the report and the bill, except paragraph 6 of the former and section 7 of the latter. I think that nine hours should be the authorised period of employment, including an aggregate of one hour's interval for rest and recreation, and that the operatives should be left free to obtain these from the mill-owners at such time as may be mutually convenient." Of course this was intended to refer to the persons referred to in the bill, namely, *children*. It may possibly be through inadvertence that the memorialists made this error as to Mr. Hope's meaning, as, taken by itself, apart from the bill and report upon which it commented, it would be liable to the construction put upon it by them. It behoves them, however, now that their error is pointed out, to correct it, and to see that their petition does not misrepresent any one's views, and particularly those of Mr. Hope, who has taken such a leading part in the discussion of this important question.

A FULL report of the meeting of members of the Corporation convened by circular and held yesterday evening will be found in another column. The resolutions passed at a preliminary meeting, setting forth that (1) it is desirable to return independent members to the Town Council rather than officials of Government, and (2) that it is undesirable that the Corporation should return to the Town Council officials whom the Government have usually nominated thereto, were, after full discussion, passed again. Dr. Cook and Dr. Pinkerton, two of the three officials whose names are associated in the enterprise which it was the object of the meeting to resist, were present, and spoke their minds. Dr. Pinkerton was very indignant at what he could not for the life of him understand, namely, that some members of the Corporation should be spoken of as "official," and others as "independent." But Dr. Cook more sensibly acquiesced in the use of terms which, owing to the poverty of the English language, are of necessity used to connote respectively those who are officials under Government, and those who are not dependent on the Government in any way. And he used the terms "independent members" in the usual sense in the following passage of his speech, which is worth reproducing here for more reasons than one :—"We thought it would be rather unfair to throw the onus on Government to nominate two or three of us, and leave only one or two places to be filled up by independent members, but we should leave a wider sphere to Government. These were the reasons why, when I was proposed and seconded the other day, I agreed to stand for election by the Corporation." Dr. Cook, it will be seen, distinctly avows, what we have contended from the first, that the object of starting these three officials as candidates for the votes of the Corporation is to save the Government the trouble of nominating them—save it from the "onus" of nominating them, and leave the Government free to nominate three others to the official seats which they would otherwise, in the ordinary course of nature, occupy at the Town Council board. Lest there should be any mistake as to the purport and authenticity of this confession, Dr. Pinkerton supplemented it as follows :—"I think with my friend, Mr. Khote, that it amounts to a certainty that Government would select two or three non-official members ; and one of the objects of putting up the three members the other day at our meeting was to give Government larger scope for election." Well, perhaps by this time those concerned begin to see that it would have been better to leave the Government to make its usual selection in the usual way, and not to ask the Corporation to return officials to the Council, in the simple hope that the Government would be equally chivalrous, and nominate only those whom the Corporation would have returned had it been left to itself in the first instance. This singular inversion of parts resembles too nearly the "confidence trick" of more western climes to be suited to the atmosphere of Bombay.

PHIL-HELLENISM, as a popular sentiment, belongs to the past. The race that was thrilled by Byron's Isles of Greece is in the tomb, and to us the battle of Navarino is but an historical event. In fact, there are a large number of Englishmen, supposed to be educated, who would find it extremely difficult to give an intelligent account of the battle of Navarino. For the modern Englishman's mind Greece is painfully connected with bankruptcy and brigandage. There was a good deal of false sentiment in the fervour of fifty years ago, and the generation that hoped that Greece would—the moment it threw off the chains of bondage—become the Greece of old was doomed to disappointment. But there was also a great deal that was real and noble in the cause for which Byron died ; and the result has not been entirely barren. Greece has become a nation possessing free institutions. These institutions have often been abused ; but so they have been in days past in England. Greek elections are notoriously corrupt ; but a recent commission has proved to us that a professor at the enlightened University of Oxford does not consider it wrong to indulge in bribery. The perpetual struggle for place is one of the curses of the land. Those who are in power turn out every one who have received the next party office from their opponents. Greek political life in the present day bears a strong resemblance to political life in England in the days of George III., when, Macaulay informs us, "an aged widow, who, on account of her husband's services in the navy, had many years before been made housekeeper to a public officer, was dismissed from her situation, because it was imagined that she was distantly connected by marriage with the Cavendish family." It was said in the newspapers of the day that Bute had turned out everybody whom the Duke of Newcastle had helped to bring in, except the king. Greek politicians as a rule are poor, and are always on the look out for one of the ten thousand places which have been decreed for the patronage of the ministry. But as there are some thirty thousand expectants, it follows that the twenty thousand disappointed are always at work to turn out the ten thousand. A ministry, by the act of coming into office, unites the numerous disappointed candidates in all grades in harmonious opposition ; it becomes the object of invective, calumny, and unscrupulous intrigue. Higher education has been carried out in Athens to a great pitch, and it has had the same effect as higher education in India. It has created a large literary class, who look to Government employment for support. In keenness of intellect, shrewdness, and versatility the young educated Athenian bears a strong resemblance to the Brahmin B. A. Viscount Strongford used to say that the most hopeless thing about the Greeks was their universal cleverness. "Fancy a nation entirely composed of multiples of Disraeli—none cleverer, none duller, and all striving for the same object!" But besides personal aggrandisement, every Greek has another object which is dear to his heart, and that is to rescue the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus from the yoke which they themselves have shaken off. To attempt to accomplish this must be a part of the programme of every Greek ministry. Greece has already spent money and men in raids on Thessaly. Russia, no doubt, will use her influence to prevent Greece from obtaining the two provinces, because aggrandised Greece might become a State powerful enough to hold its own against Muscovite influence. It is extremely problematical whether Austria or France will break with Russia to befriend Greece. We are told by Reuter that the Powers have accepted the proposal made by England for arbitration in final settlement of the Greek-frontier question. Greece, no doubt, has a grievance against Great Britain. It is certain that when she was prepared to take advantage of Turkey's difficulties during the late war to occupy Thessaly, England interfered to restrain her action. Greece was told that if she remained quiet, she should not lose by forbearance. Greece recalled her troops from Thessaly, and lost a great opportunity of accomplishing that which is dear to the heart of every Greek. Greece now, not unnaturally, declines the arbitration of the European Powers proposed by England. No doubt she knows that she will gain but scant favour from Russia, and that Austria and France may follow the lead of the great northern Power. It is also evident that, however England may wish to see the Hellenic kingdom extended, she has no intention of undertaking a crusade on her behalf. She has enough in Afghanistan, Africa and Ireland to occupy her. And Greece, making no allowance for the interests of others, sulks and threatens to take her own course, regardless of their convenience.

No one can, of course, contest the right of the Greeks to recover from the Turks as much of the territory lost by their ancestors about four centuries ago as they can manage to re-vindicate by policy

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission. The Speech of Her Majesty the Queen, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, says: My Lords and gentlemen, my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The Great Powers of Europe have been engaged in communications to determine the demarcation of the Greek frontier. Important portions of the Treaty of Berlin are not yet fulfilled, and will continue to be the object of my anxious attention.

The rising of the Boers in the Transvaal has imposed upon me the duty of taking military measures for the prompt vindication of my authority, and I have postponed the plan intended of securing to the settlers local autonomy.

I regret the continuance of the war in Basutoland, and I hope that a suitable occasion for my friendly intervention may occur to restore peace to that province.

With the exception of the force now at Kandahar, all my troops have been recalled from Afghanistan. The permanent occupation of Kandahar is not intended, but the unsettled condition of the country, and the consequent difficulty in establishing a Native Government, has delayed the withdrawal before this of my forces there.

The social condition of Ireland is alarming, and the extended system of terror now reigning there is paralysing the exercise of private rights and civil duties. The ordinary powers having proved insufficient, a proposal will be submitted to you for additional powers, necessary to vindicate the law and protect life and property and personal liberty. The Land Act of 1870 was beneficial, but is insufficient, and I recommend to you the development of principles conformably with the special wants of Ireland.

Bills for County Suffrage, Government of Ireland, *[sic]*, and abolition of corporal punishment are announced.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Latest advices from Ireland state that serious disturbances have occurred at Westbrook, near Claremorris, owing to a riotous mob endeavouring to prevent the service of certain ejectment notices on the tenants. The constabulary who were guarding the process-servers were obliged to charge the mob with fixed bayonets, wounding several severely.

ARREST OF LAND LEAGUERS.

Six prominent members of the Land League have been arrested at Tralee, in county Kerry.

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell arrived in London from Dublin yesterday.

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

Advices from the Cape state that the Boers had released on parole Captain J. M. Elliott, of the 94th Regiment, and Captain F. R. H. Lambart, of the 21st Regiment, whom they afterwards fired upon, killing the former officer.

THE DISASTER TO THE 94TH REGIMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

An official despatch received from Natal, which has just been published, fully confirms the extent of the disaster to the 94th Regiment as reported in the first despatch on the subject. The despatch states that a detachment of the regiment was escorting a convoy of supplies to Pretoria, when they were suddenly surrounded by the Boers, and summoned to surrender instantly, which they refused to do, and in the engagement which ensued lost 112 men in killed.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been appointed Second-in-Command of the forces at the Cape. He proceeds from England to the Cape immediately.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 6.

The Porte is reconsidering the proposal made by England for arbitration of the Great Powers in in the Greek-frontier question.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the morning of the 4th instant.

SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 5 3-16d.

The Manchester market has been strong.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1s. 7¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ do. do.	89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98¼
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver.....	51¼d.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrival—Verona.
Departure—Bedford.

THE KHYBER PASS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

Other sections of Pass Afridis have induced the Zukka Kheyl tribe to agree to an arrangement by which the Afridis will hold the Khyber, in place of a British force, and supply escorts to kafilas. Provided fresh difficulties do not arise, the regiments holding Lundi Kotal and Ali Musjid will be withdrawn at once, the forts to remain as they are.

THE 83RD REGIMENT ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 6.

The 83rd Regiment go to the Cape, and not to England. They start from here to-morrow. The 3rd N. I. arrived to-day.

A EUROPEAN GIRL MISSING.

Kate Bain, an educated European girl, 15 years old, has been missing for eight days, and all efforts to discover her have failed. Her aunt is schoolmistress to the 83rd Regiment.

THE Bank of Bengal has had a prosperous half-year. A telegram received from Calcutta yesterday states that the bank's earnings for the past half-year amount to Rs. 10,79,987, out of which the directors have set aside 8 lacs for payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, transferred 2½ lacs to Reserve Fund, and carried forward the balance of Rs. 54,987.

THE "general remarks" in which the district weather and crop reports for the Bombay presidency for the week ended the 3rd instant are summed up are short but satisfactory, viz. :—" No change. Prospects continue good."

MR. C. U. AITCHISON and Mr J. D. Gordon were passengers by the Kaiser-i-Hind, which left Calcutta on the 4th instant. Mr. Aitchison is bound for England on furlough, while Mr. Gordon disembarks at Madras, whence he will proceed at once to Mysore. During the next two months he will be fully engaged in preparing for the Maharaja's accession in March.

THERE is a good thing in store for the Indore Brahmins. Her Highness the Rance of that State, we are told, has expressed a desire to feed one thousand Brahmins at Jeejoorie.

IT is said that Sir Salar Jung has introduced a lady doctor, named Miss White, into his family, and that the more enlightened members of His Excellency's zenana are anxious to be attended by her.

UNDER the appropriate heading "Bengal Bunkum" the *Madras Mail* thus sensibly replies to the *Pioneer's* absurd exaltation of the Bengal at the expense of the Bombay and Madras native armies:—"Sir Frederick Roberts, the Goorkhas, and the Sikhs are not the whole Bengal army, nor are the other regiments of the Bengal army lately serving in Afghanistan the whole of that army. A recent paragraph in a Calcutta paper told us, what has for some time notorious, that there are many regiments of cavalry and infantry in the Bengal army which are never employed on service, nor are likely to be, adding that the sooner these regiments are disbanded the better,—no numbers were given, no names mentioned, the fact alone was stated. The *Pioneer* would have us believe that the Bengal army is perfect; and in its abuse of the army of Bombay loses no opportunity of praising the former at the expense of the latter, citing General Roberts's splendid achievements as a proof of what the Bengal army can do. But was General Roberts's force really representative of that army? Certainly not. It was a picked force of English, Goorkhas, and Sikhs; not one properly so-called Bengal regiment either took part in the celebrated march, or the subsequent actions. The disaster at Maiwand is the peg on which the *Pioneer* hangs its abuse of the Bombay army, and although no Madras troops were present on that occasion, of the Madras army also. Of the real cause of the disaster at Maiwand we are not likely to be informed, but it should be looked for amongst the 'politicals,' not the military. Who knows by what rules General Burrows was hampered? It was not the badness of the Bombay army which led to the disaster, though the *Pioneer* would have us suppose so. On the strength of all this the *Pioneer* advocates, if not the immediate abolition of the Bombay and Madras armies, such reductions as would practically render them useless, and serve to make the already unwieldy army of Bengal more arrogant than it is at present. Now, it is admitted on all sides that reforms are necessary, not only in the Bombay and Madras armies, but also in the English army. With regard to India, it is, in the interests of the country, to be hoped that the presidency system may be continued. One homogeneous army for all India would be a great mistake. A return to the regimental system, both in the English and native armies, is the first thing called for. Other reforms may then follow, but so long as the Staff Corps on its present organization exists so long may we see incapability in high places, bunkum in Bengal, and disaster in campaigns undertaken in India."

THE interests of Poona Brahmins are in future to be looked after by a journal entitled the *Mahratta*. Six Brahmins, five of whom are graduates of the Bombay University, have issued an editorial manifesto, in which they express a hope that their journal "will out-do all its contemporaries." That the *Mahratta* bids fair to realise this expectation in one respect may be inferred from the following extracts from its opening number:—"With reference to Native States our policy will always be for the uninterfered continuance of such States." "His Excellency's speech must have strangely tingled the ears of the royal audience." "Government certainly has nothing to do by knowing whether a man is descended from Shandil or Vashistha." "Cases of disentery and diarhœa are not few and and care." "We hope such useless parading had better be done away with sooner."

FROM the quarterly proceedings of the Anjuman-i-Panjab we observe that a meeting of the Anjuman was held on the 4th December, at which the question of the abolition of the Press Commissionership was discussed. Many raeses were present, including the Raja Harbans Singh, the Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Kazi Shams-ud-din, the Kazi of Lahor, and the representatives of the leading vernacular journals. The *Proceedings* state that "all the editors agreed in considering that the maintenance of the Press Commissionership, as distinct from the Vernacular Press Act, which was unnecessary and offensive, was an undoubted advantage to the native press." The following formal resolution on the subject was recorded:—

"The Anjuman-i-Punjab consider the continuance of the Press Commissionership to be an undoubted advantage to a growing native press, but would suggest greater care in selections and a more regular supply of intelligence, in effect which the various departments of the Government of India should communicate all non-confidential matters of public or departmental interest to the Press Commissioner for circulation, if sufficiently important, to the English and native press of India. The Anjuman do not connect the Press Commissionership with the Vernacular Press Act, regarding which no opinion is at present offered."

MAJOR A. PLAYFAIR, the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, the *Indian Herald* hears, is likely at last to be recouped for the serious pecuniary loss he suffered a couple of years ago, at the hands of the Bengal Government, in being removed from charge of the Hazaribagh Jail. "This much-enduring officer was, at the instance of a young civilian, the son of a Lieutenant-Governor of the province, removed from his appointment without being allowed an opportunity to defend himself against the charge made against him. The press of India at the time were unanimous in condemnation of his removal. The home Government took a similar view, and in answer to Major Playfair's incessant importunity for a court-martial, granted him the trial which the Indian Government had previously refused. At full and honourable inquiry into the charges tendered by a jury of his brother-officers. As a matter of course, apologies followed the verdict, and Major Playfair was appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch, from which he was afterwards transferred to his present appointment of Cantonment Magistrate of Morar. An attempt was thus made to acknowledge a serious error on the part of Government, but substantial justice will not be done until Major Playfair receives an appointment commensurate in pay and allowance to the one he was so unjustly called upon to vacate."

OF some recent or anticipated military changes in this presidency the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—General Annesley has been gazetted Adjutant-General, and in the same department Lieutenant-Colonel Watts has been appointed A. A. G. at Poona. He was Brigade-Major at Aden, and as he boarded most of the steamers that passed through, he is a well-known man, by sight at any rate. The change from Aden to Poona not being sufficiently good, he now goes home, which makes room for Captain Spencer, of the 56th Regiment, to stay on instead of returning to the Chief as A.-D.-C. In the Commissariat Colonel Mignan has retired, which provides comfortably for Colonel Willoughby, if Colonel Macdonald, for whom he is now acting as Secretary to Government, returns to duty. If he does not, I suppose the Commissary-Generalship will fall to Colonel Phelps, who now holds the acting appointment.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following extract from a translation of a letter from Herat, dated the 26th September:—"Each person in Herat gives a different version of Ayoub Khan's defeat. A friend of mine, who was with the camp of the latter, informed me that, after the fight of Khushk-i-Nakhud, Ayoub Khan did not succeed in taking Kandahar, but was encamped in the neighbourhood when General Roberts arrived with a large force from Kabul. On the second day a fight took place, which lasted half of the day. The English vanguard consisted of two battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. A considerable number of the Kabulis and Kandaharis were killed, and Ayoub Khan signally defeated, and a scene of such confusion ensued that no one recognized foe or friend. Even those two or three thousand men who have escaped with Ayoub Khan have not been able to bring a single piece of their property, or even a pair of saddle-bags, with them, except Sirdar Abdullah Khan, who had made all the necessary preparations for flight before the battle. Ayoub Khan has lost all his guns, fire-arms, and camp equipage. Most of his personal baggage and property was plundered by the Afghan rebels. The Herat troops did not join in the battle. Their cavalry only lost ten men, and most of their infantry have returned safely to Herat. Respecting the English officers who fell into the hands of Ayoub Khan, my friend informs me that no one was captured except Lieutenant Maclaine; that he was treated with great respect by Ayoub Khan, and had a guard of twelve men; that he had entered into an arrangement with his guards, and escaped with them to General Roberts's camp in safety. Such is the statement given by my friend, but most of the people say that Lieutenant Maclaine has been killed. It is also said that a British officer committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol after the disaster at Khushk-i-Nakhud. Respecting the British flag, I have ascertained that it has fallen into the hands of the Herat artillerymen. Please God, I will succeed in recovering it, when I will let you know."

As to "What is a Volunteer?" a correspondent, "Audeo et Video," writes to the Allahabad paper:—"In your journal of the 30th is a letter from 'A,' in which he wishes to know what a Volunteer (an English Volunteer) is. I will not go into a learned dissertation on the meaning and derivation of the word, but what that word at the present day signifies and implies. It is this:—A loyal and true-hearted Englishman, who does not mind some little trouble to enable him at some future time to be of use to his country. If Sir George Couper has issued such a circular as that described by 'A,' I highly applaud it, and think it one of the wisest acts he has done during his whole period of office. I hold that Government ought to order all civilians to join Volunteer corps and make themselves efficients; it could easily be done by retarding the promotion of recusants such as 'A.' If in 1857 the civilians of India had more military knowledge than they did have (and that was precious little), they would during that period have been of infinite use to their country. The motto of an Indian civilian Volunteer should be *semper paratus*. Not only should they be drilled as infantry, but also as artillery; so in case of any siege they would be of infinite service in commanding guns. If I am not much mistaken, the Benares Horse was raised by a civilian in 1857. * * * A knowledge of drill and military duties would render a civilian not only of greater use to the State, but give him some idea of protecting himself and his family in times of danger instead of howling to others to come and help them, when most justly they would receive the reply given to the foolish virgins. See throughout India what a set of hulking civilians there are—men who can waste hours at the card and billiard-table, at racing and polo, and yet cannot spare for the good of themselves and the State one half-hour of drill! I would strongly urge on the Government, prior to signing the covenant of covenanted civilians, to make them sign a paper agreeing during the time they are in the service to join or belong to the corps of Volunteers nearest or most convenient to the place in which they might be stationed; also to make every uncovenanted civilian, before being appointed, sign a like document, and to insist on all Government clerks doing the same."

THE *Pioneer* makes the difficulty with the Boers a text for impressing on the Government the advantages that would accrue from native Indian troops being employed on foreign service. "Nothing, it writes, more plainly than this disturbance at the Cape illustrates the facility with which the Government of the British Empire could make the different departments of its enterprise subserve each other, if there were no such things to be considered as party interests and rival principles to which rival statesmen are committed. The despatch of British (European) troops to the Cape is a piece of folly, due merely to the fact that when Indian troops were sent to the Mediterranean the party then in opposition thought they saw their way to annoying the party in office by pretending to think that an unconstitutional arrangement. On Imperial grounds it was unassailable; in every way it was a success; it created an effect in Europe that would have been simply magnificent but for the imbecility with which the principle at stake was allowed to fall under the ban of popular disapproval. In India it did more to solidify the Empire than any other one act that could be pointed to. It was only necessary to develop the idea it involved systematically, and one of the greatest embarrassments of the British Empire would have been overcome. Had the native troops been fêted and petted a little on their return, and paid a little extra, every regiment in the Bengal army would have been eager for foreign service. The old prejudice of native troops on this subject is all but extinct now; by a little good management its last vestiges could be caused to disappear. The precedent of the Malta expedition should immediately have been *exploité*. The troops brought back to India should have been relieved by others. The Mediterranean should have been recognised as one of the regular stations of the Indian army. So with the Cape. Native troops are fit in all respects for service in South Africa. Pay them liberally, as a Government economizing its European troops with their aid could easily afford to do, and they would all be competing to go. And such a state of things would free us from all embarrassment connected with the retention of a proper British European force in Southern Afghanistan."

MR. LABOUCHERE, in *Truth*:—"I greatly doubt whether there is much terrorism going on now in Ireland, for the reason that almost all the Irish seem to be of one mind." Little Tom Tommy is not an Irish landlord, or he would know that all the Irish are not of one mind on this any more than on any other subject. He goes on:—"Let us suppose that the Habeas Corpus is suspended, and that Ireland is garrisoned by police and soldiers. Let us suppose, further, that all active resistance against eviction is replaced by passive resistance; that no one holds any communication with an evicting landlord, or with a tenant who takes a farm that has fallen in owing to eviction; that no tradesman deals with such landlords or such tenants; that no one buys their produce; and that no one works for them. What then, I ask? If men are to be deprived of their liberty for this, then the whole of Ireland must be placed in a prison. We arrive, therefore, at the difficulty which has always been recognised; we cannot prosecute an entire nation."

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of members of the newly-elected Municipal Corporation was held at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce to confirm the resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 27th December, declaring the advisability of the Corporation electing independent members, rather than Government officials, to the Town Council. All the members of the Corporation were invited, but there was a small attendance, only about twenty gentlemen being present. On the motion of Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote, Mr. Grattan Geary was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said—I presume, gentle en, you have all received the circular convening this meeting. A meeting was held on Monday, the 27th ultimo, at which two resolutions were passed, viz., 1, that it is desirable to return independent members of the Town Council rather than officials of the Government; and 2, that it is undesirable that the Corporation should return to the Town Council officials whom the Government have usually nominated thereto. Having agreed to these resolutions, which were passed unanimously, it was decided to call a meeting of the members of the Corporation by circular to state to them that those resolutions had been passed, and to submit to them those resolutions for their approval. Owing, perhaps, to the fact that the Christmas holidays are not yet completely over, and also to the fact that it is rather earlier than the time generally understood that the meeting was to be held, though the hour named was 4-30, there is not a very large attendance. However, the resolutions which were then come to will be now placed before you. It was felt by the former meeting that the reasons for passing those resolutions were very strong, and had they been present before the minds of those gentlemen who selected, no doubt with the best intention, the list containing the names of three officials, and officials usually of the class who have been selected by the Government for office, that it was quite possible that the other gentlemen would have been selected and submitted for election by the Corporation. It is quite clear that the Government itself conceived that official purposes would be adequately provided for by the nomination of four gentlemen to represent the Government on the Town Council. That is the number the Municipal Act in all its varied phases has reserved for Government nomination. As you all know, the Commissioner of Police and certain other gentlemen have been fortunate enough generally to secure Government nomination to those official seats; but on this occasion, for the first time, Sir Frank Souter and two other gentlemen, who have also had the privilege of sitting on the Town Council as representatives of the Town Council, have come down from their official position and entered the list for the votes of the Corporation. The result, it seemedto the meeting already held, it seems to me, and I think to most of the members of the Corporation, would be this, that if those three gentlemen be returned, and the Government nominate, as of course it will nominate, four other gentlemen, instead of being represented by four it would be represented by seven, plus the chairman who has the casting vote (for, as you know, one of the seven will be the chairman, nominated by the Government with the casting vote), and so the independent members of the Town Council would be in an absolute minority. That is not, it is conceived, a desirable thing in itself. It is certainly not one contemplated by the Government, and it was never suggested that anything of the kind should be done before. If it be done now, there is no reason whatever why it will not be done again, and the independence of the Town Council would be completely lost for the next two years, but probably for subsequent periods also. It is necessary, therefore, to withstand the beginning of the evil, to resist the thin end of the wedge. It has been said that Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, was induced to come forward by the fact that a high honour had been paid him, in that he had been returned at the head of the poll as a member of the Corporation by the votes of the justices, instead of, as I told you, has hitherto been the good fortune, being nominated by the Government. Well, gentlemen, that is an additional proof of the necessity of carefully watching the effect of acts apparently trivial and innocent in themselves. I myself voted for Sir Frank Souter as a member of the bench of justices, and I did it quite irrespective of his being an official, or being usually returned to the Corporation by the nomination of Government. He is a popular man, and, as such, ought undoubtedly to be on the Corporation. It is a great advantage to have him there. It seemed to me, and to the majority of the justices, a fitting way of paying him a personal tribute and a graceful way of returning him as a member. But the practical result is this—that the idea of official candidature has been seized hold of, and the independence of the Town Council is going to be completely lost. Had not a single individual official been included in the list put forward, though the number would have been open to objection, yet the practical evil would have been very great, and there would have been no registers in Hell where we first not bone but three of those gentlemen—three officials usually favoured with Government nominations—coming forward for votes, and a system of engineering adopted which would, in a manner, force them upon the Town Council, unless very strenuous efforts were taken to resist the attempt, it is quite time for the independent members—the members generally—to see to the probable result of the course they are taking, and adopt measures to prevent the temporary cessation, as all events, of the independence of the Town Council. It is not proposed, as I understand, by any one, to raise a barrier against any gentleman being returned either to the Corporation or to the Town Council because he is an official. What is being resisted on this occasion is an attempt to run an official ticket—a ticket composed entirely of officials—the practical result of which would be to give the Government a majority which the Government itself, to do it justice, has never claimed. As you are aware, it is proposed by the gentlemen concerned in putting forward this official list, or list of officials, that no gentleman concerned with them or for them is to give a vote to any one who will not vote for one or other of the three, that all of the party are to plump for whoever plumps for the whole of the triplet. The practical result—the intended result—of that would be to coerce a number of the members of the Corporation, who might not otherwise vote for the official list, to either vote for one or all of the three, or one or other of the three, in such a manner that all three will get in; and in that way an undesirable monopoly of Government influence will be secured on the Town Council. Well, gentlemen, these are the motives which actuated the other meeting, which was held here a week ago, in proposing those resolutions. It is now proposed that those same resolutions shall, if you deem proper, be passed by this meeting, convened for all the members of the Corporation. If it be your will that they shall carry, then I have no doubt that the result will be satisfactory. If they be not carried, we shall see what the result will be this time next year.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said—Gentlemen, I should have been very happy to attend the last meeting, but the notice was so short and it reached me so late, that I could not give myself that pleasure. Gentlemen, I will suffer me to say that in the sense in which the term independent has been reviewed by the promoters of this meeting, I am as independent a member of this Corporation as could be desired. There is not, and has never been, a particle of officialism in me. I have not taken the salt of Government, at all events without paying for it. I am led to make these remarks, because it is stated in some quarters that officialism has such a widespread influence that it includes within its purview more than a majority of this Corporation. Even such independent members as Dr. Blaney, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee are not, say they, free from officialism. The one is the Coroner of Bombay, the other is the Government Pleader of H. M.'s High Court of Bombay, and the third a Government pensioner and a quondam interpreter of the old Supreme Court, all receiving their salary, or pension, as the case might be, from the Imperial Treasury, as other officials of Government in the regular services do. I content myself by alluding to these three conspicuous gentlemen only. There are several other members who have Government connection in one shape or another, and I will not take up your time in mentioning their names, and showing how their connection can be traced. I am, at all events, one against whom no shaft can be levelled as being connected with Government in any way. I have, therefore, no fear that anything I am going to say will be misconstrued. I conceive that in the matter of these elections a masterly inactivity on all sides would have been the happiest thing to do. If we had stopped at announcing the candidature of all the candidates, European or native, official or non-official, that aspire to seats at the Town Council, and had left it to the free and independent exercise of the judgment of the Corporation to choose such eight names out of them as they might consider worthy of a seat in the Town Council; and if we had had no recourse to the present movements, one running counter to the other, we should have seen such a happy blending of all interests as would have been most satisfactory and healthful. The movement which has for its object to secure the return of three, or at least two, European officials to the Council through the Corporation, cannot, I venture to say, be considered as having been the offspring entirely of a clique of the official members of the Corporation, for we have such independent gentlemen as Messrs. Macfarlen and Thorburn, who have, like myself, no particle of officialism in them, taking a very active part in it, I might almost say, a partisan part in that movement. Nor can the counter movement, which has called this meeting with justice, boast of having no supporters to it entirely free from officialism. I feel, I must confess, myself exposed to both these movements. The first movement pre-supposes that the native members of this Corporation are unwilling to return any Europeans to the Council, and to this it claims support from the single fact of the Corporation having chosen all eight natives on the last occasion. But as far as I am able to see, I must say that the return last time was more of an accident, and certainly not the result of any combination, as I shall show later on. The conclusion that is drawn from this bare fact is as absurd as it would be to conclude from the fact that the inhabitants of the Malabar Hill ward have conspired against their own class, because they have almost invariably returned natives for their three representatives in the Corporation. Gentlemen, I have had the great honour and privilege of being once returned, and be it said to the credit of my European constituency that it has on all occasions distinctly disaffirmed any race feelings in the election of its nominees to the Corporation. Can it be said here that there exists any combination, because three natives are returned from a ward in which there is a large majority of European ratepayers and consequently voters? What could be more absurd than to conclude from this bare fact that Europeans have conspired against themselves! Such a thing is beyond all belief. The only reason is that no eligible Europeans have cared to put themselves forward as candidates. This time Dr. Hughes was reported as one of the candidates, but since then he withdrew; otherwise he would have been returned of a certainty. Whilst this fact shows, on the one hand, that there has never been heretofore any combination among the European population to exclude natives from the Corporation and to absorb all civic privileges to themselves, I am prepared to prove, on the other hand, the utter absence of any intention on the part of natives to exclude Europeans from the Town Council. How do the facts stand? Ever since the formation, in 1873, which was the first year of the representative system, the Corporation returned to the Town Council no less than four Europeans, viz., Dr. Blaney, Captain Henry, and Messrs. Ormiston and Kemp, of whom Captain Henry retired, and that let me in. In 1875 the second election took place, when the Corporation returned three Europeans to the Town Council, viz., Dr. Cook and Blaney and Mr. Maclean, of whom Mr. Maclean got into a tie with Mr. Mandlik, and it was the chairman's casting vote that put Mr. Mandlik in and Mr. Maclean out. In 1877 there was no election at all from legal hitch, and then in the third election took place in 1879, and this was the year in which it happened that no European member was voted to the Town Council by the Corporation. I can undertake to say that this was rather the result of accident than of design. The last successful candidate polled 29 votes, whilst three Europeans, viz., Messrs. Kirkham, Blaney, and Duxbury, came up to within 4 or 5 votes of that number, and they necessarily had many native votes supporting them in order to give them such a high poll. These facts speak for themselves, and are sufficient to make out that the present combination among European members to let in three Europeans, and these also official Europeans in particular, into the Town Council, is, to say the least of it, both unreasonable and uncalled for. So much for the first movement that I have been speaking of. Now, gentlemen, I propose to say a few words with your permission upon this movement, which has called this meeting into being. It is not quite true nor fair as respects the Government to set on foot any such movement for the exclusion of official members from the number to be chosen by the Corporation. Let us review the past action of Government in the matter of their nominations, and consider whether they have ever given us cause for any such caballing as is implied in the proposal for the exclusion of the official European element. I am bound to acknowledge here in the first place that among our most valuable and zealous members are the official members, and they vie with the non-official Europeans in rendering good service to the city. Any impatience, therefore, concerning their entry into the Executive Council of our Corporation is utterly unnecessary. I have also to state that I have given us any cause whatever for any such course of action; we have no reason from the past history of the nominations by Government to the Corporation and to the Town Council, to impute any desire to the Government to fill the Corporation and the Town Council with the official element, nor indeed to fill the Corporation and the Town Council with Europeans only. The largesses of Government appeared to have been bestowed during the whole of this period with a just regard to the representation of all classes of the community. I will briefly tell you how the past nominations by Government have gone. Among their nominations, not only the non-official element has been fairly sprinkled with the official, but the whole has been occasionally tempered by a judicious mixture of natives. The object appears to have been the laudable desire to preserve a proper equilibrium of different interests. Upon occasions, too, natives have been excluded from their nominations, but for a very good, just reason, viz., to give the native as well as European electors a lesson that in case their elections should have the appearance of a predilection for their own race, Government are always ready with their equipoise to neutralize the evil of packing. In fact, that is the whole spirit and tendency of the Municipal Act. Remember, gentlemen, I do not speak without book, and that, although quite independent of the Government, I feel that it is but just to them to give them their due. After enumerating the nominees of Government at the several elections, both to the Corporation and the Town Council, Mr. Khote continued:—We have no knowledge of who their four nominees to the Town Council are this time going to be. We wished we had that knowledge, for I feel persuaded it would have saved us all this trouble and unpleasantness. But using for our guide their recent nominations to the Corporation, and seeing that these are principally of those gentlemen who have been useful members of the Corporation hitherto, and many of whom were shut out from the justices' election by only a small number of votes—I say, judging from these recent Government nominations to the Corporation and from the past nominations to the Corporation and the Town Council, it would be, I feel sure, quite opportune to expect that their next nominations of four members to the Town Council will be similarly characterized by some regard for representing all classes, native or European, official or non-official. Now, gentlemen, after these bold facts it is needless for me to repeat that heretofore Government have never given a preference for the official element to the exclusion of the non-official, nor have they preferred the European element to the native. At the third election, in 1879, Government, it is true, sent all Europeans both to the Corporation and the Town Council, but that was due to the fact—which I have already imputed to accident and not to design, but which was, nevertheless, a fact, viz.—that in the Corporation there was a small sprinkling of Europeans, and that no European came into the Town Council from the Corporation.

In conclusion, I would remark that it is not fair to the official Europeans that we should be afraid of their always siding with any measure with which the sympathies of Government are enlisted. We must not forget that even upon the occasion of the hotly-contested C.D. Act grant we had several official members voting against it. One of them was notably my most lamented friend, Colonel Ensoubly Cox, whose loss we all so deeply deplore. Nothing now remains but for me to humbly raise my voice against any organisation by which we should call into question the impartiality of Government in the making of their nominations, and which has been markedly manifested hitherto, as also to raise my voice against any imputations that may be darted against the Corporation as a body for having shown partiality towards this, that, or the other class in their own nominations to the Town Council. I deplore nothing so much as any unreasoning faction—any faction based upon race distinction, or any other distinction that has not for its basis well-proved facts justifying its being called into existence. Here, gentlemen, I have said, is not a shadow of a justification for any jealousy as regards the entry of this or that class of persons into the Town Council. I therefore feel disposed to raise my voice against both the official and the non-official movements, as they are called. Gentlemen, one more observation, and I am done. I trust you will grant me the credit of having shown you, I believe successfully, by actual facts and figures, that neither the Corporation nor the Government have hitherto given cause whatever for the setting on foot of the first or the second movements. I would not call them official or non-official movements, as it is so difficult to determine where the line has to be drawn. I repeat that neither the Corporation nor the Government have given any cause for the rise of either the first or the second movements. The second, that is, this movement, it is true, may claim some justification from the fact of the first movement having put forth a selection of no less than three official European candidates, thus ignoring the claims of the non-official Europeans, who have done immensely good service to the city, and have claims that cannot be forgotten. But, gentlemen, I take exception to the movements on this additional ground, viz., that, in my humble opinion, they both are apparently libels on the good sense and intelligence of the corporators, both European and native, inasmuch as both movements proceed from the assumption that the corporators as a body are so weak as to succumb under the influence of this, that, or the other faction in the election of their eight representatives at the Town Council. I am quite certain that their choice, if left to itself, will be marked with the good sense which they have hitherto exibited, and thus prove to you and to the public at large that such movements as these are, to say the least of them, perfectly needless.

The Chairman—I was under the impression that the gentleman who has just addressed the meeting was about to conclude with a resolution of his own. The resolutions which were to be put to the meeting have not been formally put as yet. However, we have heard a very good speech. There is one point on which I would like to correct a misapprehension, which may easily arise from an expression in that speech. The gentleman has spoken of this as a organization having for its object to call in question the impartiality of Government in making its nominations. That is not the case.

Dr. Pinkerton—With all due respect to your position, I think you should reserve your remarks for the end of the discussion.

The Chairman—If a misstatement of fact is made, I think it is open to me to correct it.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote—You, Mr. Chairman, in your opening speech said Government are sure to send in four official members for their four nominations to the Town Council.

The Chairman—Excuse me. I spoke of the three officials and the four Government nominees, but never said the latter would necessarily be officials.

Dr. Pinkerton—I certainly understood you to say that the Government would nominate officials.

The Chairman—I said that Government would make nominations, and that the Government nominees, *plus* three Government officials elected by the Corporation, would give a clear majority to Government men. I never imagined that they would be all officials.

Dr. Pinkerton—You ought to have spoken more plainly.

The Chairman—I was not objecting to the Government nominations, but to the selection of officials for this candidature.

Mr. D. S. Kemp—The resolution standing in my name is one I was asked to propose at the last meeting held in this place, and I readily did so, considering the circumstances under which the meeting was called. At that time imputations were being flung about that the European members of the Corporation were combining to return official candidates to the Town Council. I therefore considered that a demonstration of this kind was called for to dissipate such imputations. We all know, sir, that we are constantly receiving accessions of new blood in the Corporation; that is one of the advantages of our biennial elections. It imports fresh ideas and new activity, and tends to keep us abreast of the times. But we cannot expect to enjoy this advantage without being subjected to little spurts of agitation which are occasionally wayward and irregular. I look upon this meeting standing as resulting from the state of things I have mentioned, and I own to have been a partaker in the proceedings with which it originated. Now I think, sir, if the gentlemen who originated these proceedings had anticipated the result of their efforts and considered the effect that result would have on public opinion, they would have hesitated before committing themselves to it. The result of the European choice falling upon three official candidates was entirely unforeseen, and the imputations of any combination for that purpose cannot for a moment be upheld. Now, sir, coming to the subject of this resolution, I think the principle it enunciates simply requires to be stated to command adherence. It is one which considered the effect acted upon by the Corporation, and as often acknowledged in practice by Government. The Corporation in its elections has always returned a body in which official members were a very small minority, and Government have generally responded to this compliment by including some non-officials among those they appointed. As the Corporation, therefore, has always hitherto acted in the spirit of this resolution without carrying out the extreme letter, it seems to me a proper one to adopt at this moment, when we are charged with combining to upset it. Any combination at all is to some extent a surrender of independence, and whatever there may be in the future, I do not think that any combinations of our native friends at present call for its exercise. The resolution is as follows: That it is desirable to return independent members to the Town Council rather than officials of Government.

Mr. Javarlal Somshanker—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition just read by Mr. Kemp. An objection has been raised to this movement by our friend, Mr. Khote, but I think the present meeting has entirely originated from the fact that no persons from the first movement put forward the names of all official persons, there would have been no necessity whatever for those concerned to promote this meeting to protest against the return of all official members. Then, again, there is no intimation in the resolution that Government probably would not nominate all officials; and I quite concur in the remark made by Mr. Khote, that all along Government have made their nominations with strict justice; but consider for a moment this point,—if the three official members that have been proposed are returned, and the four Government nominees consist of a large element of non-officials say, and partly of officials, the result is that there are seven members appointed to the Town Council who are all more or less connected with Government. We have a number of officials and a number of nominees of Government, let us call them. It may be, of course, that those nominees of Government will not go with Government or take the side of Government in all measures that come before the Town Council; yet it wears an aspect that is not favourable, and therefore I think that this movement is perfectly sound and correct.

The Chairman said the resolution had now been proposed and seconded, and the meeting would be glad to hear any gentleman who wished to speak on the subject.

Dr. Cook—If you will permit me, I should like to say a few words. I am sorry that I cannot stay out to the end of the meeting and vote, though, perhaps, it will be as well that the voting should be confined to other gentlemen. I came this evening in answer to an invitation that was directly addressed to me. In all courtesy, I found myself bound to put in an appearance at the meeting; and it was my further intention, if there were any sufficient reasons to show that it was not desirable for me to withdraw, that I would at this meeting signify my intention of doing so. (Hear, hear.) But what I have heard so far has not had any such effect on my mind, has not left me inclined to do this; and I am very much astonished at the second part of my intention must be left undone. Some of the terms used in this controversy, I think, must have been misapplied. I have been spoken of as an official nominee, or as one of the officials who would certainly expect to be nominated by Government. Government will select other four men with an evenhanded justice to balance the parties in the Town Council. As our friend, Mr Khote, showed us from facts and figures very plainly, Government have never tried to have any undue weight in the Town Council, and they have left (I speak as far as I know) the affairs of the Municipality entirely in the hands of the Town Council. On no occasion have I ever known the Government to use their influence in the Council by any—not even in the matter of the C. D. Act. So that it is perfectly unwarrantable to say that the officials, even if they were outnumbering the natives, would in any way be influenced by the desires and wishes of Government against the welfare of the city of Bombay. I do not know whether my friend, Mr. Geary, if he had been here, would have attended that meeting (unfortunately he was absent at Bhownuggeer), but I feel very nearly certain that if he had attended that meeting, he would have been as strongly in favour of what we did as I am. (Mr. Geary—Certainly not.) His name was put up for poll, and, like Mr. Gostling's, it was not carried (Mr. Gostling—Was there not also a third name put up?) He claims your sympathy now by our chairman, and I think every justice was done both to Mr. Geary and to Sir Frank Souter, who were absent. I do not think the thing would have resulted in any other way supposing Mr. Geary had attended that meeting, he would have been as strongly in favour of what we did as I am. (Mr. Geary—Certainly not.) His name was put up for poll, and, like Mr. Gostling's, it was not carried

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Deck Suits	10 to 17 8
Overland Suits...	27 0
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0
Overcoats and Ulsters, from	35 to 53 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 to 20 0
Pyjamas	4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached ...	5 0
White Shirts	5 12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0
Best Flannel Shirts	8 8
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under-vests ...	2-8 to 8 0
Bathing Drawers from	2 0
Gents' Under-pants	4 to 8 0
Silk Suspenders	4-8 to 6 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, from ..doz.	8 8
Warm do.	15 8
Ladies' Under-vests	4-8 to 6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose..doz.	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose ..	9 0
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose from ... ... per doz.	6-8 to 12 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from ... ... per doz.	6-8 to 12 8
Children's Heather Merino and Plain Colours ... doz.	6-8 to 12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0
Gents' Travelling Caps ...	4 8
Gents' Travelling Saratoga Caps	6-8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats	4 to 5 0
Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 0
Blankets each...	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 35 0
Rezais or Quilts ...	4-8 to 6 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls, from.	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Solid Leather do.	from 19 0
Black Hide Bags	,, 11 8
Gladstone Bags	,, 11 8
Ladies' Hand Bags	,, 7 8
Writing Cases, fitted	,, 11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted	,, 8 8
Ladies' Bags, fitted	,, 58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Solid Linen Bags, all sizes.	5 to 8 0
Courier Bags	6-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Shaving Boxes	3-8 to 4 0
Tiffin Baskets fitted	to 22 8
Air Pillows, Cotton	6 0
Travelling do.	2 0
English Feather do.	7 8
English Horse Hair Pillows ...	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	22 8
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-inch Drab Twill waterproof Sheeting	6 8
42-inch White do.	4 8
Linen-faced Collars	doz. As. 12 to 0 14
Linen-faced Cuffs ,, ,, ,,	1 8
Linen Collars	6 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	doz. 5 0
Warm Gloves	1-8 to 2 12
Mitts	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pin Scarfs	2 8
Sailors' Knot	2 1
Windsor Scarfs for Bow, or Ring	2-8 to 4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes... ...	2-8 to 4 0
Gents' Slippers...	1 0
China Bath Slippers... ...	1 0
Fittings for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14 0
Pocket Filters	3 8
Air-tight Uniform Cases ...	22 0
Sponge Bags ... ... from	3 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes ... ... 1-0 to	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle ...	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar	2 8
Tooth Brush Guards... ...	0 12
Do. Brushes...	0 12
Nail do.	1 0
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case... ... 10-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles ... 1 to	3 8
Do. Straps ... ... 3-8 to	4 8
Nail Scissors ... ... 1-8 to	2 4
Briar Root Pipes ... ... 1-8 to	3 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 0
Pocket Knives... ... 1-8 to	3 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for ...	1 8
Shaving do. Stick "Pears" ...	1 8
Lloyd's Euxesia	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to 13 8
Luggage Lables, per doz ...	0 12
Hat Guards	0 8
Ladies' Overland Chairs, from ...	6 8
Gents' ,, ,, ,, ...	9 8

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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Ransome & Sims' Portable Engines.
Horizontal and Vertical Stationary Engines and Boilers.
Merryweather's Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
Hayward, Tyler & Co.'s Hot Air Engines.
Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps.
Do. Invincible do.
Do. Centrifugal Pumps, with engine attached.
Manchester Steam and Donkey Pumps.
Steam Pumps, "Special."
Gould's Hand Rotary Pumps.
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Gould's Pitcher Spout Pumps.
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Tylor's Lift and Force Pumps.
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LeRoy's Non-conducting Composition for coating boilers, &c.
Fire Bricks and Clay.
Moulder's Blacking.
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Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle up to 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 7th January next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of old useless RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Warl Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the Spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf.

The tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 30th November, 1880.

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ESTABLISHED 1861.

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We have a large stock of patterns for ornamental castings, pillars, railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.

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Chatwin's stock and dies in boxes.
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Morse' patent twist drills.
New and second-hand boilers from 15 to 40 H. P.
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Howard's ploughs suitable for India.
Phosphor, bronze, ingots, bars and sheets.
Boiler test pumps.
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Kinghorn and Co.'s patent metalic valves for air and circulating pumps.
A new Tangye's patent Soho 10 H. P. engine.
A second-hand 3 ton crane in thorough repairs.
Angle, tee and bar iron plates, &c., corrugated and galvanized sheets.

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